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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Sees Strange Sights

Europe Re-Aligns on Austria

Belgium Seats King Leopold

Kidnapers Pay Terrible Toll

Ireland Plans Big New Army

Modern Home Is Easy Life

FRANCE sees strange chapters unfold in its efforts to solve its troubled situation. Gaston Doumergue, recently commandeered as Premier, succeeds in forcing the Chamber to grant him powers which Paris believes are even greater than those Congress gave President Roosevelt in last year's emergency. Budget ideas agree and the Chamber turns over to Doumergue until June 30, 1934, full control of national finances, including cutting down of public salaries and veterans' bonuses. The gold standard is seen as saved. Then comes the assassination of Judge Albert Prince, because of his knowledge of the Stavisky affair. Arch criminals, France believes, work at the direction of guilty officials who fear exposure—France, calming, is stirred again to its depths.

¶ Central Europe sees the cards being swiftly shuffled for a new deal which will affect Austria, the Danube basin and other countries too. With Germany and Italy each reaching toward Austria, Little Entente statesmen suddenly come out in favor of Germany. Premier Dollfuss is seen as depending wholly on Italy now, and Italy asking a price other nations do not favor Austria's paying. The Monitor's leading editorial today is wonderfully clarifying—Must Austria inevitably go into a Danubian confederation or an Anschluss with Germany?

¶ Belgium sees sorrowful and gay ceremonies on two days. Albert I is entombed as rulers and mighty men of Europe look on with bowed heads and the clanging of Brussels Cathedral bells is carried by radio across the entire world. The following morning sees the Crown Prince ride in from Laeken at the head of a splendid cavalcade and crowned Leopold III in the presence of most of the same visiting dignitaries—The King departs; the King arrives, long live the King!

¶ Chicago sees more kidnapers at the pay-off. Roger Touhy, Albert Kator and Gus Schaefer, kidnapers of John Factor, receive sentences of 99 years each. Willie Sharkey, another of the gang, hanged himself in St. Paul. Verne Sankey, one of the Charles Boettcher kidnapers, also killed himself. Now Charles W. Mayo, who attempted to kidnap E. P. Adler last week, dies by his own hand—What price kidnaper glory? Whew!

¶ The Irish Free State begins recruiting a new territorial force of 15,000 men. The Department of Defense prescribes gray-green uniforms, like those of Sir Roger Casement's Irish Brigade in Germany during the war. Many armories are to be erected. President de Valera says in the Dail the force is non-political, but the United Ireland members point to the commissioning of 30 of de Valera's one-time rebel officers and oppose the expenditure. The Free State already has one official and four private armies—And all claim to exist for the sweet sake of peace.

¶ Manchoukuo, which can't get political, gets a little financial recognition. In Paris, with permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Franco-Mandchouse, with a capital of 1,500,000 francs, backed largely by the Franco-Asiatic Bank, is formed to handle investments in Manchoukuo. France says it is not considering recognizing Japan's puppet state, which would be an affront to the League and chill growing French relations with Russia. Paris hears Germany, however, is ready to recognize Manchoukuo and reap rich trade—But Paris is always hearing bugaboo yarns about Berlin.

¶ Mansfield, Ohio, beholds 864 automatic servants at trifling cost doing an amazing job in the eight-room home of tomorrow. Westinghouse Electric Company's model home sees garage doors open and close themselves, the telephone work from any room, meals almost manufacture themselves, dishes self-wash and self-dry, laundry work turn into a game, mirrors flash lights on approaching faces. In this air-conditioned house, where floors are alight at night, the dining-room changes its colored glow for every dinner—Finger on button sends domestic comfort to a new flood.

¶ Prince Sigvard of Sweden declares love laughs at locksmiths even though they be royal grandfathers. In spite of stern commands of King Gustav and the Crown Prince, whose second son he is, Prince Sigvard, who is now a movie director in Berlin, says he will marry Erika Patzek, German film star, who has gone to London with him for that purpose. Count Bernadotte is sent to London by air, but his protesting is in vain. Half a dozen of the Swedish royal family have married commoners—Royalty doesn't stick to royal sweethearts when it learns that all sweethearting is royal.

Acclaimed by Belgian Nation

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

King Leopold III and Queen Astrid

New Belgian Ruler and His Popular Consort.

Business Women Increase 150 P. C. In Past Decade

One of Every 8 Wives Employed Outside, Ogburn Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23—Business and the arts hold the most opportunities for career-seeking women of the future, Dr. William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, informed 360 women deans in convention here this week. He said business furnishes pleasant and profitable work for women, otherwise the number of women engaged in it would not have increased 150 per cent in the last 10 years.

"The curve is rising rapidly and it would be most extraordinary were it to take a sudden dip," said Dr. Ogburn. "The number of women in responsible positions in banks, in important clerical jobs and as officers in telephone companies is increasing.

"The promulgation of codes has developed a sudden extraordinary demand for statisticians. Women make excellent ones, and there are not enough of them right now.

"We also find more women engaged in the management of small shops, restaurants and hotels than ever before. I predict that the number of women going into business will increase."

Professor Ogburn also thought that art, such as commercial and advertising art, landscape gardening and interior decorating, offered fields in which women are singularly gifted. Although there are twice as many women lawyers now as there were 10 years ago, they comprise less than 5 per cent of the profession.

The number of married women working outside the home has increased 60 per cent in the last 10 years, and now one out of eight wives is employed.

Federal legislation which would guarantee the continued operation of schools during this financial emergency was urged by Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court.

"If we don't keep children in schools we will keep them in jails," she said. "It will cost the United States more in money to keep them in jails and that is the smallest part of it.

"I would infinitely prefer to be mired in a bad road than to drive along a good road from nowhere to nowhere and at the same time have the spiritual lives of our boys and girls impoverished by cutting off free education."

Belgium Crowns New King—Pays Last Rites to Old

Leopold Takes Oath in Brilliant Ceremony After Albert's Funeral

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (AP)—A new King of the Belgians, Leopold III, was enthroned today when the former Crown Prince took the oath before both Houses of Parliament, to defend the constitution. On the previous day the whole nation paid its final honors to King Albert, the funeral services at the old Cathedral of St. Gudule being attended by active and future rulers of many of the world's remaining monarchies and high officials of the democracies.

The ringing of church bells heralded the inauguration of the new King Leopold. Tracing the same route which he followed yesterday in the funeral procession of his father, Leopold began his triumphant entry into Brussels to be enthroned at 11 o'clock.

A salute of 101 guns announced

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

'We're Sorry' Mood Shown On Air Mail

Contractors and Administration Evince Chastened Attitude

Compromise Forecast

Brown on Stand Says He Had No Hand in Destruction of Post-Office Files

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Evidence accumulates that both the air-mail contractors and the Roosevelt Administration are in a chastened mood over the air-mail imbroglio. If it were all to do over again, the present crisis would never recur.

This is the proper mood for a compromise; and so today, as Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, resumed the witness chair, declaring he had no hand in alleged destruction in post office files, gossip was general that the far-flung air-mail system would soon be back in private hands, under a new contract arrangement, with subsidies materially reduced.

The air-mail companies, for their part, are sorry to have lost their fat contracts. They are sorry, too, that they brought suit against the Government and forced it into a belligerent position from which retreat is difficult. They are even sorry that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh wrote his famous letter, even though they agree with every word of it simply because it established an issue from which it is hard to retreat.

Of course, they never approved of all the entr'acte buffoonery of the MacCracken case, which they feel reacted against the whole industry.

Acted Precipitously

The Administration for its part, seems to begin to feel that it acted a little precipitously. It has disrupted a big industry. These reports of air-mail crashes and fatalities under the army air corps are not happy reading. In three days' government operation there have been five casualties, seven airplanes lost, and damages estimated in one source as $250,000. Night flying is eliminated, day flying curtailed and many cities off the air map.

There has been a good deal of criticism, too, about that tart retort to Colonel Lindbergh. The reaction today is somewhat different from last summer when Mr. Roosevelt sent his bristling note to the London economic conference. The man in the street last summer seemed to enjoy seeing the European powers "sassed"; but it is quite another matter to charge a national hero with "publicity seeking"!

Take it all and all, the Administration is not very happy in the circumstances and neither are the air-mail companies. The failure so far to produce anything sensational-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Kilowatt Hours Are Genii Who Answer Every Desire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 23—A modern version of Aladdin's Lamp, which summoned a genie to do its owner's bidding without an instant's delay, is being enacted on behalf of the American housewife in the "Home of Tomorrow," constructed by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company here.

From cellar to penthouse, the "Home of Tomorrow" is built to anticipate almost every wish of the family which dwells there by providing for its instant fulfillment. The genii who answer the housewife's call are kilowatt hours—the most efficient and least intrusive of modern servants. If all the switches were turned on at the same time, electrical capacity equal to the efforts of 864 servants would be set to work within the eight-room dwelling.

The brightest part of the story is that these 864 servants may be engaged at so moderate a cost that, when Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company arrives at large-scale production of its devices, even families of moderate means will be able to afford their services, the company's engineers hold.

The "Home of Tomorrow" is at once a promise of high levels of comfortable living that electricity makes possible and a foreshadower of what may be expected in household equipment five or 10 years hence, when the general public has been educated to the use of electrical and mechanical devices, engineers hold. It is wired to consume 18,000 kilowatt hours a year, about 30 times the amount which the average electrically-equipped home now uses, and has 19 built-in motors to perform various services.

The "Home of Tomorrow" is a brick-faced house with two roof terraces. Its architectural style is reminiscent of that of a Mediterranean villa.

Your first warning that you are approaching a house of strange possibilities comes when, as your motorcar rolls through the gate and approaches the dwelling, the wide door of the garage at the side of the house slides open to admit the car, revealing an empty garage and with no human agency visible as being responsible for this welcome. Still more astonishing, when you drive into the garage, the door closes itself.

Pushing the bell at the side of the handsome black micarta front door with metallic inlay design, you are astonished to hear the voice of your hostess at your right saying, pleasantly, "Who is it, please?" You speak your name into something that looks like a small flat loudspeaker above the push button and probably receive a cordial invitation to enter.

While talking with your hostess in the living-room, you remark that although the weather is bitterly cold, her windows show no trace of frost. This, she explains, is due to the high humidity in the house, which is regu-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Up and Down Beacon Hill

War's Pomp and Circumstance

In the solemn Hall of Flags at the State House yesterday, Governor and Mrs. Ely held the regular Washington's Birthday public reception. More than 4000 persons shook the hands of the First Citizen of the State, and the 101st Infantry Band played somber martial numbers as Civil War veterans shuffled across the marble floor. The torn, fading flags drooped in their cases, the uniforms of the Spanish War veterans lacked the luster of the naval and army regalia of the World War veterans—and the unsheathed sword of the soldiers clean of war was the brightest of all.

¶ ¶ ¶

In this gloomy vaulted room, where martial music and shuffling feet were muted, one sensed the long, bitter frustration of war—war piled on war, with its pathetic little harvest of faded, fading and soon-to-fade uniforms.

¶ ¶ ¶

A wintry and bucolic touch was provided by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who jingled up Beacon Street to the State House in a two-horse pung. "Honey Fitz" of Sweet Adeline fame had loaded three generations of Fitzgeralds into the sleigh and even picked up some of their playmates.

¶ ¶ ¶

Some Use for Sword

Maintaining the historical tone that prevailed yesterday, Governor Ely, who celebrated his fifty-third birthday, made use of the sword of General Prescott in carving his birthday cake. If swords cannot be beaten into plowshares, perhaps their use as culinary implements will serve as well.

¶ ¶ ¶

Good and Sufficient

The cream of Massachusetts Democracy churned busily at the Hotel Manger yesterday. The Democratic State Committee was tendering Gov. "Joe" Ely, "the boy from the sticks," a reception. Governor Ely's oft-repeated declaration that he would not seek reëlection has not carried the laconic finality of Calvin Coolidge's "I do not choose to run." Consequently the Governor again told a still-hopeful party that he was definitely out of the running for the best of all possible reasons—he must balance his own private budget.

¶ ¶ ¶

When a high public official emerges from office with the public budget balanced scrupulously year after year but with his own in the red, we submit that here is a circumstance that pleads "trumpet-tongued" for the integrity and conscientiousness of the official in question. The Governor in his valedictory indicated his desire to express his opinion as to his successor. And if the Governor does not select Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, plenty of harsh words will be directed at political writers by city editors.

R. M. B.

Here Is the Beginning of British Aviation

U. S. Makes Fair Beginning Toward Owning Embassies; Pay Relief Seems Assured

Already Has Houses in London, Paris, Tokyo and Other Cities

Bill to Restore Foreign Service Dollar Values Passes House, 296-53

Diplomacy in Rags

Eighth of Nine Articles

By Nicholas Roosevelt

Former United States Minister to Hungary

The campaign begun years ago to induce Congress to authorize the acquisition of embassies, legations and consulates in the principal foreign countries met with a modest degree of success during the five years prior to 1930.

Today the Government owns and has furnished residences for its ambassadors in London, Paris, Tokyo, Istanbul, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago (Chile), and Mexico City. It owns and has furnished legations in Albania, China, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia and Siam. This amounts in all to about a third of the diplomatic posts. It also owns and has furnished consulates in Amoy, China; Seoul, Korea; Nagasaki and Yokohama, Japan; Tahiti, Seville and Penang, Straits Settlements.

In addition, the Government is building an embassy at Lima, Peru, and has plans for the remodeling of residences for the ambassadors in Berlin, Havana and Rome. It is also planning a house for the minister in Uruguay, in Haiti and Liberia, and for the consuls in Aden, Arabia, Calcutta, Mukden, Shanghai, Matanzas, and Santiago, Cuba.

It owns a large building in Czechoslovakia, which is destined ultimately to house the offices and residence of the American representatives in Czechoslovakia, but which at present is tied up in litigation. There remain some hundred consular posts to be built.

Modest But Suitable

These residence buildings are without exception on a smaller and more modest scale than the residences of the British, French, German, and the leading Latin-American representatives abroad. They are, however, in the main suitable, and if accompanied by adequate appropriations for maintenance and repairs they would eliminate the important item of rent from the budgets of ambassadors, ministers and consuls in the posts already indicated.

The house in London was in part the gift of Mr. J. P. Morgan. The house in Paris was bought by the late Ambassador Myron T. Herrick at a moment when the franc was depreciated to its extreme low with the result that the Government obtained a good bargain.

The Embassy in Tokyo has just been completed, and is especially designed to resist damage by earthquake. It has been well furnished by the Government with additions in the form of gifts from the family of one of the recent ambassadors to Japan.

How the British Government handles these matters is instructive. In the first place, it has acquired or built suitable houses in all the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The first and longest step toward lifting the burden of acute financial distress from the backs of the demoralized American Foreign Service was well on its way toward enactment today backed by a smashing victory of 296 to 53 in the House.

The Administration sponsored measure, which now goes to the Senate, provides for compensating all United States Government officials serving abroad for their losses due to the devaluation of the dollar. It is retroactive, as from July 15, 1933. Although applying to Army, Navy, Commerce and other departmental officials, its significance is largest to the State Department, the distress of whose diplomats has become a matter of serious and general concern.

In effect, the bill means a 40 per cent increase in compensation for foreign service individuals living in countries whose currency has appreciated in terms of the dollar. It will be in full force in all gold standard countries and others whose currency is tied to the English pound.

Only Part Relief

It nevertheless will leave the service still burdened with the 15 per cent pay cut, loss of all allowances, 6o per cent cut in rent, light and heat allowances and the newly imposed income tax on federal salaries earned abroad:

No specific amount of money is mentioned in the measure, which merely authorizes appropriations to be made to meet losses sustained by the Foreign Service. It will still be necessary to secure passage of a separate appropriation bill, but the conclusive victory accorded the authorization bill by the House yesterday is accepted as assuring final enactment of both it and a subsequent appropriation measure.

Despite the strong majority which the bill commanded, opposition was bitter. Representative Fred A. Britten (R.) of Illinois, former chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, took it upon himself to lead an attack on what he charged would raise the pay of American Ambassadors above those of any others in the world.

He also considered it wrong that any action of Congress should increase the pay of foreigners employed by the United States, al-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Tiny Device Takes 'Fuzz' From Voices In Talking Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

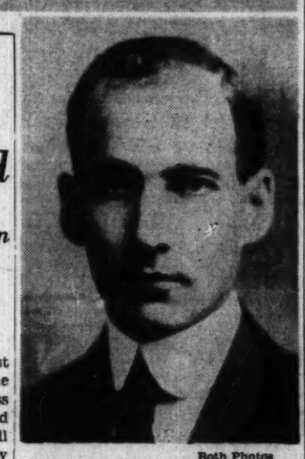
HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—One twenty-eight-millionth of a second is a mighty short interval. But it seems that much can happen even within such a brief period of time. For a refinement in that degree was reported here recently as having cut the "fuzz" from talking pictures.

The improvement was announced by a major motion picture studio as the product of its sound engineers, and is known as a light-valve system. It is a device that can be held in the palm of a man's hand, embracing only the sensitive sound valves, sometimes called "ribbons."

Actuated by vibrations received from microphones, the sound valves vibrate between a strong beam of light and a strip of running motion picture film. An appropriate shadow is cast upon the sensitive film, recording to vibrations that are later used to reproduce sound.

Under the present system, two of the ribbon valves vibrate at the same time, their shadows recording on the film as it is unreeled behind them at the rate of one and one-half feet a second. However, explained Mr. Franklin Hansen, chief sound engineer for Paramount Productions, Inc., the shadow of one ribbon records just one twenty-eight-millionth of a second ahead of the other ribbon.

"We have found that such a slight inharmony means the difference between a slightly blurred duplicate impression on the film and a sharply delineated sound track," Mr. Hansen said. "So we have arranged to retard the vibration of the first ribbon just that much, to allow for movement of the film. Timing is the key. Music and voices will be clearer; the complete range of recording should be extended."



Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Made History

Top—The Silver Dart With J. A. D. McCurdy at the Controls on Its First Flight Over Baddeck Bay, Nova Scotia, on Feb. 23, 1909. Bottom—J. A. D. McCurdy When He Made the First Flight in the British Empire.

First Flight Made In British Empire Just 25 Years Ago

Canadian Flew Half Mile Over Ice of Baddeck Bay, Nova Scotia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the first flight in the British Empire is being celebrated today. A quarter of a century ago John Alexander Douglas McCurdy flew an airplane of his own design at Baddeck, Nova Scotia. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, signed a cable sent Feb. 23, 1909, to the London Times, which read:

"First flight of a flying machine in Canada occurred here today when Mr. Douglas McCurdy, native of Baddeck, Nova Scotia, flew a distance of about one-half mile at an elevation of about 35 feet above the ice of Baddeck Bay in an aerodrome of his own design, named the Silver Dart."

It was a great day in Canadian aviation history. The weather was good, and the inhabitants of the little town of Baddeck, away off on the end of Nova Scotia, jutting out into the Atlantic Ocean, were on hand to see the flight which had been announced for the first good weather.

Interest ran high, since here was the headquarters of a group of four young men who had done considerable aeronautical experimenting: Glenn H. Curtiss, Lieut. Thomas Selfridge, F. W. Baldwin, and J. A. D. McCurdy.

As the Silver Dart glided along the ice of Baddeck Bay, it gradually rose under its own power. Behind the plane, then called an aerodrome, came a small army of skaters bent on following the machine to its landing. Young and old had come to the scene with skates to follow in the procession the adventures of the daring young pilot. Great was their joy when McCurdy rose, flew nearly half a mile and came down again on the ice as gently as a bird.

The next day the following message to the Associated Press in New York told of more success:

"McCurdy made a nice flight of four and a half miles at the rate of 40 miles per hour, circumnavigating, or rather circumdroming, Baddeck Bay at an elevation of between 40 and 50 feet in the air. At one point he crossed a tongue of land going over a tree in his way. At the lower end of the bay, finding himself too close to shore for a safe return, he came down on the ice. One of the wings was broken during the landing, and a wheel was injured in skidding."

On March 8 the plane flew eight miles in the fast time for that day of 11 minutes and 15 seconds. Later, the Silver Dart with McCurdy and Baldwin went to Pettawawa Military Camp to show the Canadian Government authorities the development of aviation, but the cavalry field was too rough for a successful take-off of this early and fragile airplane.

During the World War McCurdy trained many pilots, both Canadians and Americans, in and near Toronto. Not till well toward 1925 did commercial aviation make big strides in Canada. Today the pioneer Canadian airman is a manufacturer of aircraft in Montreal, while his colleagues of experimental days, Curtiss and Baldwin, are similarly engaged.

Potato Shipments Set Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—This potato growing basin saw the heaviest movement of tubers toward market in January of any month in the history of the industry here. A total of 614 cars were shipped from the county in the month.

Jobs For All Plan Declared Feasible Now

Dr. Clark Charges Government With Delinquency in Handling Issue

Vocation Group Meets

Speaker Asserts There Is No Real Program for Occupational Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23—Charges of delinquency in dealing with unemployment were brought against the Federal Government by Dr. Harold F. Clark, professor of educational economics of Columbia University, who spoke here last night before the National Vocational Guidance Association.

Asserting that a national plan to put everybody to work who really wants employment is practical and feasible at the present moment, Dr. Clark charged that "nobody in Washington has the least idea of what they think or want or has a real plan to deal with occupational distribution."

Dr. Clark instanced the conflict in policy between giving the Federal Administration $25,000,000 to move people back to the farms at the very moment that permanent officials in the Department of Agriculture are saying that 2,000,000 people should be brought from farms to the cities because their work has been superseded by machines.

Plan Should Be Drafted

"Apparently in the Government nobody has thought the problem through," said Dr. Clark. "In the face of the relative importance of other things which have been done, we have a right to have expected months ago a comprehensive set of figures and a plan. We could forgive the failure to carry out a plan on the ground that there has not been sufficient time, but there is no excuse for not knowing where we want to go. A plan would always have to be changed as conditions change, but the plan should be drafted."

What Dr. Clark and a number of educators want would be in effect a new "vocational map" of the United States on which everyone who wants to work would have a place. He would proceed by having each occupational group in every community prepare figures of the number of people who could be used in that particular field. Boards composed of competent people would review the figures, harmonize the differences. With everybody's hours of work shortened the educators are confident that there would be work enough for all.

Dr. Clark led the discussion following a speech by Mr. Meredith B. Givens of the Social Science Research Council, Washington, who said that the survey shows a decline in production and manual labor and a rise in professional and personal service and managerial positions.

Mr. Walter V. Bingham, director of the Personnel Research Federation, New York City, urged support for the proposed Wagner-Peyser bill to develop the federal and state employment service, enabling it to gather and distribute information on the trends of supply and demand in the labor market. Mr. Bingham said that at the present time there are 800,000 students enrolled in bookkeeping courses, four-fifths of whom will not find opportunities to enter this line of work.

Study of Occupations

The association is preparing to undertake studies of occupations beginning with a survey of store employment under a $2500 grant from the Carnegie Foundation. It is hoped to follow this with studies of office machine operators and machinists.

The association will discuss these studies, along with its other work, at three conferences during the year, one in New England, one in the South, and one in the Midwest, along the same lines as last year's meetings in New Jersey and California.

The work will proceed under the new president, Miss Susan J. Ginn of Boston, together with other new officers: vice-presidents, Mr. Arthur Jones of the University of Pennsylvania and Miss Mary Corre of Cincinnati; treasurer, Mr. William Patterson of Milwaukee; trustees, Mr. George E. Myers of the University of Michigan and Dr. H. D. Kitson of Teachers College, New York City.

There are plenty of people at this largest convention in the history of the association who believe that the depression is on the wane, that there are opportunities for work today and that there is every reason for hopefulness.

Change Old Advice

They would change the traditional advice, "Young man, go West" to "Young man, go out and develop a job for yourself." The work is there, they say, but it needs to be discovered or to be developed.

Speaking along these lines, Mr. Fred J. Smith of Harvard University, executive secretary of the association, instanced the experience of a group of engineers at the University of Michigan. There was no engineering work to be done in the university town so they went to a small city, analyzed the job situation there, and decided that there was need for a laundry service for babies. They canvassed homes, agreeing to supply linen on the same basis that towels are rented to office buildings, to collect it, wash and sterilize it daily. So successful were they that they wrote back to the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Friday, Feb. 23, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods... 6
The Home Forum 7
Freedom's Law
[With Latvian Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The student of international affairs will find something straight from the shoulder about Austria in the first editorial.

A college woman with business experience was confronted with something she had deemed beneath her—housework. How she met the problem is related in "Learned to Respect Housework" on the Women's Activities page.

The Monitor Camera Club is attracting hundreds of pictures packed with human interest. A selection from some of the pictures of youngsters brightens the inside back page.

If you have enjoyed the voice of Roland Hayes, journey with us to his interesting home, on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, News of Art, Music and the Theater page, and the weekly World News Map.

Survey of Crime In Boston Shows There's No 'Wave'

Motor Vehicle Offenses Called Chief Factor in Making Picture Dark

Examination of crime and criminal statistics in Boston by Prof. Sam Bass Warner of the Harvard Law School, who compares them with other principal cities of the world, New York, London, Chicago, etc., leads him to conclude that "there is no crime wave."

Professor Warner has published the results of his 12 years of study on the subject in the second volume of the Harvard Crime Survey. He deals directly with the sources of information on crime, analyzing as to data, the value and the errors encountered with various methods of reporting; and as to crime, its amount, trends and probabilities.

Painting the local picture for Boston, he says: "You will probably be astonished to learn that Boston has more criminal prosecutions per unit of population than New York or Chicago; or, with very few exceptions, any American, Canadian or English city." This despite the tradition of Puritanism with which Boston is generally associated in people's minds as a city of relatively law-abiding citizens.

More Than 50 Years

"Yet if you then immediately rush to the possible explanation of a violent post-war crime wave, or a change in the character of the population, you encounter the additional facts that this apparently high rate of crime for Boston has existed for more than 50 years; that the Boston courts show a comparatively high proportion of convictions; and that Boston has also the highest ratio of policemen to population."

But what are the various classes of crime in Boston? After Professor Warner has considered the ratio of felonies as against the ratio of motor vehicle violations, for instance, Boston's black portrait becomes gray, and when he shows further how crime may be reduced by using Metropolitan Boston as a basic area, or using arraignments for drunkenness instead of arrests, it becomes still lighter.

Aside from motor vehicle offenses, considered by the author in a class by themselves, the most significant 50-year trends are the noticeable decrease in crimes of violence, assaults, in particular, and the increase on the other hand of gambling, family and sex offenses.

He points out clearly that all our alarmists over increasing crime rates must look not to murders, manslaughters, assaults, larcenies, burglaries, etc., but rather to the "regulatory offenses," motor vehicle violations, gambling, sex and family cases, for what little corroboration they may find.

He has attempted to show how these trends might be correlated with what are generally considered causes of crime, by a comparison of annual fluctuations with employment. In this he is only partially successful, because deficiencies in statistics themselves limit the observer in drawing conclusions about crime or its causes.

Drunkenness Issue

Drunkenness has a chapter to itself in Professor Warner's study. He demonstrates how prohibition could be called either a success or a failure according to which cities, periods of years, or figures you choose to take. The figures on drunkenness show the greatest diversity of all, and the effect upon them of war, prohibition, and poverty, can be measured only with the utmost caution.

Regarding conclusions as to the amount of crime in Boston today as compared with that in other years and cities, Professor Warner says the only safe conclusion is none at all. "There are no reliable figures on crimes committed; there are only statistics of prosecutions. Obviously no law of nature requires that crimes prosecuted be always the same proportion of crimes committed. Furthermore, the unit of criminal court statistics is not crimes, but defendants, prosecutions, or more often some varying combination of these.

"Court statistics indicate that the inhabitants of Boston are no more criminally inclined today than they were 50 years ago. True the total number of prosecutions has increased, but this is due almost entirely to the automobile. Omit motor vehicle offenses and allow for the smaller proportion of the population of Greater Boston that now live in Suffolk County, and there has been a per capita decrease. Prosecutions for some offenses has gone up; for others down."

Monitor News on Air 15 Min. Later Feb. 24

"THE Monitor Views the News," The Christian Science Monitor's daily radiocast of news over Station WBZ will be heard on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 5:30 p. m., eastern time, 15 minutes later than its usual radiocast time.

This change is caused by the length of the opera "Tannhäuser" which will be radiocast upon that afternoon. WBZ operates on 990 kilocycles or 303 meters.

Kansas City Power Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The report of Kansas City Power & Light Company for 1933 shows net income of $3,212,795, equal to $80.32 a share on 40,000 shares of 6 per cent first preferred stock, series B. This compares with $3,953,809, or $98.32 a preferred share, in 1932. All the common stock is owned by Continental Gas & Electric Corporation, subsidiary of United Light & Power.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Belgium Crowns New King—Pays Last Rites to Old

(Continued from Page 1)

the departure from the royal castle at Laeken of the 32-year-old prince. At the gates of the castle, he was greeted formally by the burgomaster and communal authorities. Along the three-mile route were jammed the same thousands who flocked to the curbs in mourning Thursday.

Precautions were taken against disturbances by Communists or Separatists.

The departure from the castle was a spectacle of regal grandeur. Behind Leopold rode his younger brother, Prince Charles, and the chiefs of staff of the army, air force and navy. Regiment after regiment of troops and mounted gendarmes swung by. Trumpets sounded a salute to the late monarch as the procession moved slowly by.

Crowds pressed densely almost up to the colorful line of march. Some spectators climbed to rooftops. Women waved flags and handkerchiefs from the windows.

The new queen, former Princess Astrid of Sweden, and Leopold's children were not in the procession. They drove in motorcars directly to the Parliament Building from the palace.

The infant future Crown Prince Baudoin and his sister Princess Josephine Charlotte had arrived from Switzerland during the night in the care of nurses to be with their royal parents today. Baudoin is only three while the little princess is six years old.

Kings Stay for Crowning

All of the foreign kings and princes and most other visiting dignitaries remained for the coronation, but President Lebrun returned to Paris last night.

A cavalry band led the procession as it moved along the route from Laeken and began its winding course through the city. Several platoons of mounted troops rode before and after the King. They carried spears, topped with small pennants of the Belgian colors. The cavalcade entered the city by a quaint old stone canal bridge on the Rue de la Etem.

Foreign representatives and diplomats in the lavishly decorated Chamber of Deputies cheered the new ruler. There were no organized counter manifestations. Leopold himself looked serious as he saluted his subjects, dressed for the first time in the full regalia of a lieutenant general.

He read the traditional address, sitting on his throne behind which, lettered in gold, was the phrase: "Union Makes Force."

His address was interrupted frequently by enthusiastic cheering, especially when he said: "Our constitution is wide and supple enough to adapt itself to the varying necessities of the present with respect to order and legality."

When he alluded to the Queen Mother, associating her with his own Queen, the former Princess Astrid of Sweden, the whole assembly rose cheering several minutes for Elizabeth.

After the swearing-in ceremony, the accession of Leopold III was announced to the waiting thousands outside by trumpeters, sounding a fanfare from the steps of the Parliament Building. A great cheer went up from the multitudes when the King emerged.

Last Honors for Albert

In marked contrast was the ceremony of the previous day when kings and commoners walked in the funeral procession of King Albert. A hundred guns salvoed and church bells tolled.

Brussels became a vast camp for the occasion. Thousands of visitors spent the night in the streets to obtain good places along the route of the procession.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 Belgian war veterans marched past before the procession started from the palace.

Meanwhile, Ministers, members of Parliament and of the Diplomatic Corps and visiting dignitaries assembled inside the Palace.

Amid this resplendent gathering, the somber dark coat of President Albert Lebrun of France and the similar attire of the American Ambassador, Mr. Dave Hennen Morris, contrasted sharply with the glittering uniforms.

The boom of a gun announced that the march of the veterans had ended. It was the signal for the procession to begin the journey to St. Gudule.

The ceremonies at St. Gudule were conducted by the Archbishop of Malines. Afterward, headed by detachments of cavalry and artillery, with a band playing a solemn march, the procession moved toward the final destination.

The long cortège included members of the cabinet, judges of the high court, senators and deputies, clergymen and war veterans.

The late King's personal colors were borne ahead of the gun carriage. His favorite charger followed.

Prince Leopold, Prince Charles and Prince Umberto of Italy, as the brother-in-law of the future King, led those who formed the solemn line of march behind the gun carriage.

Next followed President Lebrun; the Prince of Wales; King Boris III of Bulgaria; King Christian of Denmark; King Prajadhipok of Siam; Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden; Crown Prince Olaf of Norway; Prince Consort Henry of Holland; Prince Consort Felix of Luxemburg; Prince Nicholas of Roumania, and Prince Carl of Sweden, father of Crown Princess Astrid.

The procession moved slowly over the two-mile route for the private burial at Laeken, passing in front of the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Brussels was thronged with peasants and laborers from all sections of the nation, making perhaps the greatest influx of visitors the city ever had. Thousands of French were here, too, in a demonstration of the close relationship between the two nations.

A Brave Blue Eagle

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

General Johnson in Nation-Wide Radio Speech Invites Criticism of NRA—News Item.

Music

The Opera Season

An interesting and varied week of opera is foreshadowed in the announcement of repertory and singers for the Boston visit of the Metropolitan Opera Company, April 2-7.

The novelty of the list is Gruenberg's "Emperor Jones," with Lawrence Tibbett—one of the few successful American operas. Wagner's "Götterdämmerung," however, has been heard so seldom in Boston that it may be counted among the novelties. And the Metropolitan's "Pelléas," with Bori and Johnson and Pinza, will afford stimulating contrast to the former Chicagoans' production with Mary Garden and José Mojica.

There will be one other German music drama—"Tannhäuser," with Rethberg, Leider, Melchior and Schorr, an impressive cast. "Lucia" is included as vehicle for Lily Pons, and Mme. Bori will appear also in "Manon," in which Richard Crooks will make his Boston operatic début. "Emperor Jones" will be paired with "Pagliacci," with Martinelli's famous impersonation of Canio, and the other Italian operas will be "Aïda" for opening and "Rigoletto" for closing. The list follows:

April 2—"Aïda," with Rethberg, Olszewska, Martinelli, Borgioli, Pinza; conductor, Serafin.

April 3—"Manon," with Bori, Crooks, De Luca, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.

April 4 matinée — "Tannhäuser," with Rethberg, Leider, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodanzky.

April 4 evening—"Lucia," with Pons, Martini, Borgioli, Pinza; conductor, Belezza.

April 5—"Pagliacci," with Fleischer, Martinelli, Borgioli; conductor, Belezza; and "Emperor Jones," with Tibbett, Windheim, Besuner; conductor, Serafin.

April 6—"Götterdämmerung," with Leider, Olszewska, Manski, Melchior, Schorr, List; conductor, Bodanzky.

April 7 matinée—"Pelléas et Mélisande," with Bori, Johnson, Pinza, Bourskaya, Rothier; conductor, Hasselmans.

April 7 evening—"Rigoletto," with Pons, Hackett, De Luca, Swarthout, Pinza; conductor, Belezza.

More Harvard Graduates Give to College Fund

The largest number of contributors to the Harvard Fund Council ever recorded is announced in the eighth annual report of the council recently published and mailed to all Harvard College alumni. A total of 6626 alumni contributed during 1933, a record considered exceptional in view of the present financial conditions and the fact that in the boom year of 1929 there were only 5976 donors.

Although the amount contributed last year was only $66,042, the fund in eight years has raised $1,100,000 donated by 14,215 individuals. In his first letter to the alumni body, the president of the university, Dr. James B. Conant, said, "The money which is collected each year by the Harvard Fund Council is of great value, but the most valuable of all is the long list of names which signifies your approval and support."

Ruling Aids Registrations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A ruling of Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight Jr. has opened the voting booth in Alabama to hundreds of young people who would reach the age of 21 before the general election next November, but not before closing of registrations. The opinion overruled a long line of previous rulings from the attorney-general's office that a person must be 21 years old to register.

Boston Snapshots

Horseless Carriages—Some 1200 photographs are on view in an upper room of the Noyes Buick Company. They cover everything from Nova Scotia oxen to steel mill workers, and from movie stars to major disasters of the past quarter century. After we had paced resolutely past them all, the sight of any form of pedestrian relief was welcome—and the vehicles of ancient vintage exhibited on the floor below looked thoroughly inviting.

Steamers, electrics, gasoline carriages—all of the late nineties or the first years of the new century—stand there in all the glory of big wheels and imposing steering handles. Real workmanship and good material must have been used in those days, for they appear to be in good running order still.

Among other features of the free exhibition are a 10-seat bicycle, a stagecoach or two, a model of the Bremen and—most attractive of all to young visitors—a big working model of a Canadian National engine. This will operate perfectly with steam, although just now an electric motor is turning over the wheels.

There are a number of scientific exhibits which are well worth seeing. There are also late model airplanes—and, of course, miscellaneous Buicks.

"Blind Leading the Blind"—One of the saddest sights of the storm was a line of nine street cars which had placed their trust in a powerful electric plow—only to be stranded behind it when it stalled on the track itself.

Properly Classified—As we wandered down the aisles at the dog show we were struck by the number of exhibitors who, lacking other support, had climbed into the exhibition cages to sit in company with their dogs. We could not help wondering how these humans would be classified if the case were reversed and the dogs were placing their owners on view. Instead of signs reading, "Afghan Terriers," "Old English Sheep Dogs," "Irish Deer Hounds" and what not, we suppose visiting dogs would crowd around cages labeled "Nordic Financial Hounds," "Wiscasset Sea Dogs," "Scottish Golf Pointers," "Fire Sale Retrievers," and so on.

Of course, for all we know, the dogs sitting comfortably in the cages may be passing judgment now on the weary humans who trudge by in endless procession. If the famous Polish Talking Dog had been present we should certainly have asked for his impressions on the Boston show!

"Direct from Paris"—"My dear, you look so charming! Of course I need not ask where the lovely gown came from!" A Boston hostess fluttered delightedly in front of a girl recently returned from some months of art study in Paris—a girl whose father is a Harvard professor. As a matter of fact the gown in question was purchased the day before in the basement of a local department store for rather less than $5—its owner having arrived from France with $1.75 in her pocket, to find the family coffers also somewhat depleted.

Dog Team Carries Food To Snow-Bound People

WESTPORT, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—A dogsled, drawn by a team of nine Eskimo dogs, carried food and fuel last night to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mayer-Oakes, isolated by the snow far out on the Saugatuck shores of Long Island Sound.

Two drivers brought their sleds and dogs to Westport by train from New York, where they participated in races. They started from the center of the town at 10 p. m. on their four-mile trip.

Upon their return, the drivers planned to remain in Westport to bring relief to any others of the numerous residents who have been trapped on their estates since the blizzard, Monday.

Vermont to 'Kake Walk' At College Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 23—An old-fashioned black-face "Kake Walk" masquerade ball opens the intercollegiate ice carnival at the University of Vermont tonight. Vermont, Middlebury, Norwich and St. Michael's, all members of the Green Mountain Conference, are participating in events tomorrow which consist of hockey games, snowshoe and ski meets for men and women, a snow battle, fraternity tea dances and the ice carnival.

The Kake Walk is by tradition the central event of the winter holiday. It has been held annually now for 40 years, black-faced kake-walking couples competing for cakes and silver cups. Women kake walkers will be allowed to participate for the first time in the history of the entertainment. "Cotton Babes" is the traditional tune.

Kidnaping Proves Losing Game As Law Moves Fast

Suicides and Long Terms in Jail Paint Record of Final 'Rewards'

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Kidnapers are playing a losing game. The "dividends" are falling off. With a few exceptions, death and prison terms have been their final rewards.

The law has been moving, catching the professional "snatcher" as well as the amateur.

The Touhy gangsters, convicted of abducting John Factor, have just received prison terms of 99 years each.

One of the amateurs—Charles W. Mayo—panicky and fearful of the law's move against the kidnaping business, joined in death, two other abductors—Willie Sharkey, who hanged himself in St. Paul, and Verne Sankey, who "beat the rap" by suicide in his prison cell in the South Dakota State Penitentiary.

Mayo hanged himself in a police station here yesterday. His crime was frustrated when his intended victim, E. P. Adler, newspaper publisher of Davenport, Iowa, gamely fought off Mayo and John Lacy, in a loop hotel. Mayo chose to follow in the footsteps of Sharkey and Sankey. His companion awaits probable charges of attempted kidnaping and assault.

Sharkey took "the easy way out" rather than face a trial for the $70,000 snatch of John Factor, the international speculator.

Sankey preferred death to a life term in prison for the $60,000 abduction of Charles Boettcher II, wealthy Denver broker.

Harvey Bailey, R. G. Shannon and Shannon's wife went to prison for life, as did Albert Bates, and Mr. and Mrs. George (Machine Gun) Kelly, for the $200,000 kidnaping of Mr Charles F. Urschel, the Oklahoma City oil man, abducted from his home on July 22, 1933.

Notable, too, in the trend toward death and heavy penalties was the case of the kidnapers who killed Mr. Brooke Hart at San Jose, Calif. They were lynched.

Terms of 99 Years Given to Touhy Gang

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—A penalty of 99 years' imprisonment was meted out shortly after midnight last night to the three Touhy gangsters who kidnaped John Factor last July and held him prisoner for 12 days.

Roger Touhy, the ringleader of the convicted kidnapers, was the head of the Touhy gang which spread its activities over a part of Chicago and the surrounding country. The other two men convicted and sentenced at the same time are Albert Kator and Gus Schaefer.

The jury which found the defendants guilty and recommended the 99-year sentences had been out about four hours, debating not their innocence or guilt, but the desirability of long imprisonment or capital punishment. They once asked the court's advice as to whether or not 99 years was the worst penalty, short of capital punishment, that could be recommended, but the rules prevent a reply to such communication between jury and court. The men will not be eligible for parole for at least 33 years.

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Trail of Columbus Flown In Monitor Writer's Trip Over the Eastern Caribbean

Trinidad's Inexhaustible Asphalt Lake and Famous Volcano of Martinique Are Landmarks of Long Journey Now Turning Homeward

Wings Over South America
Eighteenth of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—I have spent this whole day in a Pan American Airways "Commodore" plane winging my way over those pink and blue and red dots on the eastern edge of the Caribbean, which on any map mean the island possessions of England and France and Holland in this hemisphere.

I fact some of those dots are so small on the map that they are mere black spects on a very blue ocean, and it was not until today that I saw them as actual land and mountains and red-roofed houses with Barbadoes far to the south and the peak of Saba spilling its villages into the sea north of Antigua but south of Uncle Sam's newest possessions, the Virgin Islands.

Coming from British Guiana we rounded the long narrow promontory of Venezuela which I looked at with a calculating eye. In Venezuela there lives a President, who has paid off the national debt and balanced his budget and made money in the year 1933, and I am thinking how nice it would be if I could take another trip over Pan American Airways down Central America, through Mexico which I like and San Salvador and Guatemala which would be new to me and on to Caracas to talk to that President. Or perhaps it would be better to go to Alaska where the new Pan American Airways division has been opened.

Looks Down on Asphalt Lake

But planes wait for no planning. They go forward at 100 miles an hour and so it is that I find myself gazing down at the big asphalt lake on the island of Trinidad which is neither boiling pitch nor a nice bit of pavement like Fifth Avenue, nor Unter den Linden, nor the Champs Elysées. But rather a shining sea of what looks like mud. Here Sir Walter Raleigh calked his ships 400 years ago. From it with pickaxes thousands of men have hacked and hewn and yet now the lake over all of its 115 acres has lost only three square feet.

In Trinidad they tell the story that a man was kept digging in one spot all his working hours for 15 years and that in the end he had only lowered his portion by one square foot so steadily did the slow, viscous mass settle back into place.

And then in a few moments we are down at Port-of-Spain, one of the most beautiful spots in the West Indies, a pocket edition of Rio de Janeiro cuddled in the narrow lap of tall, majestic mountains around a big blue bay. It is a beautiful city with its savannah in the center of the town where football is played, St. Clair's botanical gardens, government house, Lady Chancellor's road and the surrounding country of bamboo cane and sugar plantations.

The average man may be finding his market basket a little lighter because the native crop of sugar and cocoa is not bringing good prices just now. But the merchant relies on oil to keep his books out of the red and the oil profit is still good, thanks partly to the preferential tariff of the British Empire. So living is easy these days in Trinidad, easy and pleasant and a little leisurely with a country club and dances to make the resident very content with this "garden spot" of the world.

Street Scenes Resemble Bombay

If Christopher Columbus were to come to Trinidad in the year 1934 he would have every reason to believe that he was actually in the East Indies, so dominant is the colorful burnouse; the turban, and the loose trousers of the people brought from India to work the Trinidad plantations. Indeed the streets in places are like Bombay or Madras or even Peiping.

Off the coast is Tobago Island, with Store Bay and a cave and all the setting for Robinson Crusoe. For when Defoe made use of Alexander Selkirk's adventures on what is now called Robinson Crusoe Island off the coast of Chile he sought for a nearer tropical island and chose Tobago.

We skim past and I wonder why people say that they wouldn't like to fly because they couldn't see as much from the air as the land. Our visibility is a matter of many miles and we see coast and inland in a way which no other travel affords.

At Port Castries, Saint Lucia, we let off a passenger, an inconvenienced passenger, who must gear his trouble in silence since he is a Frenchman from Cayenne and the fact that he must wait here three days for a boat for Martinique, 25 minutes away by plane, is due to the refusal of the Martinique Government to allow an American company to fly over its territory and its determination to reserve the air for France.

Exceptional View of Volcano

We fly close to Pelee, close enough for what the captain tells me is an exceptional view of the volcano. Usually, he says, it is well blanketed with clouds, giving credence to the belief that it must still be hot. Today only wisps of vapor enwrap its cone and clear to view all down the side is a wide, even swath showing the path of the devastating flow of lava which wiped St. Pierre into the sea.

And then we are down at St. Johns, Antigua, the seat of government for the Leeward Islands, discovered by Columbus in 1493, afterward settled by the English, conquered by the French, and eventually retaken by the English.

At last we come in sight of the United States, my first view of it in two months and a view strange enough, for I looked at "Ship Rock," at which a French frigate by mistake once fired all night long, and upon the two castles of Bluebeard and Blackbeard; in other words, upon St. Thomas of the Virgin Islands.

I wish that I had time to look at the pirate relics of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, the maps, and slave chains, the muskets, cutlasses, and treasure chests which I know are in the town. But I look as hard as I can at the land which once belonged to Holland and then to England and was purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917. It is a fair land of hills and sea, and after it comes Puerto Rico.

The last time that I went into the bottle-necked harbor of San Juan it was on the bridge of a ship just before 4 o'clock in the morning, the captain having sent his boy to wake me so that I might share his pleasure in the Southern Cross and the star-strewn sky.

Spanish Traces Vanishing

Now I see it from the cabin window of an airplane and as we swing over the city I look in vain for the blue and pink and yellow houses which so fascinated me before. San Juan might be on the American continent. It is America, not Spain any longer, and the traces of sixteenth century Spain are vanishing so fast that it would not be surprising to see hot-dog stands and gas-filling stations on every corner, an expectancy not justified. For the Americanization of San Juan is rather a matter of fine buildings and clubs and banks and department stores with mainland articles for sale.

The heavy rain makes all thought of the Southern Cross impossible. But it does not prevent kind people, who never saw me before, from coming to take me driving. We go to the beginning of that magnificent old road built by the Spanish up over the mountains and clear across the island to Ponce, a trip which I remember so well. And we go hunting for every trace of Columbus on this the only land under the Stars and Stripes on which he set foot, of Ponce de Leon, whose home colony this was, and of every bit of Spanish color which remains.

And then to bed for an early start over Santo Domingo. We come down at San Pedro de Macoris, but not at the capital city of Santo Domingo and I watch the land where the first chapter in the history of the New World was written and hope that sometime I may come back to see the mementoes, the ruined forts, the paintings and hangings given by Ferdinand and Isabella, by Cortez, Pizarro, and Balboa and Velasquez. Now I am on the way to Haiti the luring, the colorful, incredible, mystifying Haiti.

Cradle of Modern America Visited by Monitor Air Tourist

Upper Left and Upper Right: The Christian Science Monitor. Lower Center: Courtesy of Pan American Airways

Scenes in Lands Along Miss Shuler's Route

Upper Left—Stump of Tree (Reinforced With Concrete) to Which Columbus Tied His Flagship. Upper Right—St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Lower Center—Native Market, Santo Domingo.

Cleveland Schoolmen To Advocate Socialism

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23 (AP)—When Clyde R. Miller of Teachers College, Columbia University, addressed the Greater Cleveland Schoomasters Club, advocating the teaching of socialist doctrines to public school children, the club followed his lead.

First it adopted unanimously a resolution that the club "further the understanding of the imperative need for a substitution of a planned economy for the present economic anarchy, and outline a procedure whereby such a planned economy may be realized."

Representative Hooper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—After hearing eulogies of Representative Joseph L. Hooper, Michigan Republican member who passed on suddenly after yesterday's session, the House adjourned today out of respect to him.

'Aye, Aye, Captain,' Says Cape Codder To Federal Judge

Case Had to Do With Ownership of Ship Sunk Off Marthas Vineyard

Crisp lingo of the sea permeated the dignified atmosphere of a federal court session in Boston today as judge Elisha H. Brewster listened to testimony of weather-beaten sea captains and rugged deep-sea divers in connection with the ownership of a sunken vessel off Marthas Vineyard.

The case, which comes under the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of court involves the Port Hunter, a British vessel which sank on Hedge Fence Shoals, Vineyard Sound, in 1918 after she was rammed by a heavy tugboat.

The courtroom was virtually taken to the scene of the wreck. Witnesses graphically described the position of the sunken vessel with its mast sticking out of water as Judge Brewster listened keenly to the proceedings. In questioning one of the witnesses, a custodian of the vessel whose duties were to report and watch over the wreck, the Judge asked whether or not jagged rocks surrounded these Hedge Fence Shoals upon which the boat was grounded.

The witness, a typical "Cape Codder" spoke up spontaneously and referred to Judge Brewster as "captain" in his answer, bearing out the salty atmosphere which prevailed in the courtroom during the trial.

The Port Hunter and its cargo of steel bullets, shells, guns, leather goods and trucks were valued at $1,000,000 when she sank. In 1920 she was purchased from Lloyds, underwriters of the vessel, by the J. E. Doherty Company of Boston. Divers were sent down to report on the condition of the vessel from year to year and even Simon Lake, who worked on a plan to raise the Lusitania, was sought in an effort to raise the ship.

Last year an independent diver "seized" the boat on the ground that it had been abandoned and by virtue of maritime law was his property.

The Doherty Company denies it ever abandoned its efforts to salvage the vessel. Now the boat temporarily is in custody of the United States Marshal, pending the outcome of the trial.

Sir Edward Elgar

WORCESTER, England, Feb. 23 (AP)—Sir Edward Elgar, British composer and master of the King's music since 1924, passed on today. Sir Edward, son of an organist and music shopkeeper who tried law and then gave it up for his first love, left uncompleted his long-awaited work, "The Third Symphony." His most popular composition was the world-renowned march "Pomp and Circumstance." It was written on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII. His three oratorios, "The Dream of Gerontius," "The Apostles" and "The Kingdom" are said to be unique in modern British music. Equally as well liked were his other masterpieces, "The Two Symphonies," "The Two Concertos" for violin and cello and "The Enigma Variations."

CWA to Retain 18,000 Employees Facing Dismissal

Classification System Helps State Workers Keep on Pay Roll

Nearly 18,000 CWA workers in Massachusetts will remain at their shovels and typewriters for a few weeks longer, it became definitely known today. This leaves about 10,000 to be let off immediately into other fields, instead of the 20,000 or so previously figured from various sources, thus verifying the situation as originally pictured by The Christian Science Monitor.

The federal order to reduce the force by 10 per cent had been widely interpreted to include in the basic total about 10,000 working on Civil Works Service projects, mostly women. Advice from Washington, however, established that this force will not be affected by the order until about March 2.

Washington, apparently using a total for Massachusetts which did not include this 10,000, had told the State to cut its force to 106,500. Including this number, however, in the total and taking 10 per cent from that, the number arrived at is closer to 116,000 or 118,000.

Mr. Dwight W. Winter, state executive director, today advised all local administrators to carry out the 10 per cent cut and to notify the state headquarters of the number thus affected. Until all these reports are in, it was said, the exact number to be dropped will not be known.

United Air Lines, Inc.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—United Air Lines, Inc., transport unit of United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, carried 8548 passengers in January compared with 5027 in the like month of 1933, an increase of 70 per cent.

Ely Urges Plan Of Scotland Yard For State Police

Would Put All Policemen Under Civil Service and Commission

Scotland Yard methods would be brought to Massachusetts if Gov. Joseph B. Ely had his way. But Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant United States Attorney-General, wouldn't "swap" the 306 men of the Department of Justice for the whole of the famous English police organization.

The Governor, speaking first at the dinner of the Boston University law school alumni and later at the reception of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, laid down specific recommendations for a centralized state police authority, which he indicated would resemble the noted London crime investigating unit.

This police consolidation plan, already before the Legislature in various forms, as proposed by Governor Ely would include civil service for all policemen, appointment of the Boston Police Commissioner by the Mayor of Boston, and appointment of a public safety commission to administer police matters throughout the State.

Mr. Keenan, successful prosecutor of many recent kinaping cases, told the Boston University law alumni that the exceptional efficiency of the federal investigating force could be attributed largely to the lack of political interference, and the fact that it is not hampered by state and municipal boundary lines. He, too, urged police unification but stressed the need for training of the police and the more vital necessity for support and coöperation from the people.

Judge Henry T. Lummus, of the Supreme Judicial Court, said that a unified police system is essential in order to combat organized crime.

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Quaker Oats

Don't Save That Egg Spot

Take it off when you're washing your silver. Just a quick rub with a little of Wright's Silver Cream on a cloth and it's gone. This handy cleaner also keeps white woodwork, tile, porcelain, chromium, nickel, pewter and mirrors ever shining and bright. And it never, never scratches.

Send for a free sample jar
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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

A cup of goodness ... and so easy to make!

Here's a delicious drink, fit for the gods—Instant Postum! A full-bodied flavor—rich and mellow—and a delightful, steaming fragrance! It's made instantly in the cup, too—and can be served plain, or with cream.

And what a wonderful drink for the children when made with hot milk! Postum-made-with-hot-milk combines the wholesomeness of the wheat and bran in Postum with all the nourishing qualities of milk. Children love it—even those who don't like plain milk. Your grocer has Instant Postum—also Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. And both kinds are so inexpensive! A product of General Foods.

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No meat or animal fat in Oriental Show-You Vegetable Chop-Suey. You'll like it for its delicious taste,—its true Oriental flavor. Wholesome and nourishing. Lower in price, too. Meat may be added if desired. Comes in cans ready to heat and serve.

Try a can. You are sure to like it.

Ask your grocer.

Send for free Oriental Show-You recipe book.

Oriental Show-You Co.
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To this young husband and his wife, all things are possible. They cannot see the future through the eyes with which father surveys the past.

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Army Mail Fliers Undaunted by Bad Weather at First

Despite Accidents Pilots Push Way Through All Obstacles in Path

By the Associated Press

Undaunted by casualties, the army, which took over its new job amid vicious storms and fog, was intent today on pushing the mails through.

The army counted five dead, three injured, and nearly a dozen cracked planes, as the toll of its week-long excursion into the nation's air mail lanes.

All of the dead were either flying the mail or had been assigned to that task.

The latest in the series of mishaps came in the midst of a blizzard near Fremont, Ohio, just before dawn today. Pilot Norman Burnett became lost and bailed out, suffering a fractured leg.

The crashes reverberated on the floor of the House at Washington, where Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York declared yesterday that it was "legalized murder" to send army men through the skies with the mail without what he considered necessary training.

Lieut. Durward O. Lowry crashed in his mail plane near Deshler, Ohio, yesterday.

The fifth fatality came yesterday when Lieut. Fred I. Patrick, who was not carrying air mail, crashed near Denison, Texas. He had expected to go to Shreveport, La., today to complete organization of the air-mail field there. Lieut. Harold Deitz crashed in a field near Marion Station, Mo., last night, on his way from Newark, N. J., to Richmond, Va., with mail. He was carried to a hospital with severe head injuries.

Two forced landings marked the air-mail service yesterday. Lieut. Charles P. Hollstein, flying mail from Cleveland to Washington, ran into sticky fog near Uniontown, Penna. His ship was smashed against a clump of trees but he escaped with a cut face. Another mail pilot, Lieut. James McCoy, landed at Woodland, Penna., with a burned out engine. He was not hurt.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Feb. 25

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-528m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 43.3m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.,—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Theaters

"Dangerous Corner"

Hollis St. Theater — "Dangerous Corner," by J. B. Priestley, staged by Howard Hall. Beginning Feb. 22, 1934. First time in Boston.

Truths, like sleeping dogs, are better left to sleep, says Mr. Priestley through his clever if conversational mystery drama. And better keep your radio in working order. Because if it isn't in order, people may get to talking and then goodness knows what will transpire. Whereas if it is working you can get music on the air, and everybody will dance and forget about puzzling questions and evasive answers. You turn a dangerous corner when you insist on too much revelation of hidden matters, warns the dramatist. The revelation will do no good; better let 'em lie.

Mr. Priestley has set his warning on the stage cleverly, with plenty of suspense, and with an original technique. Though the play is all talk and no action, there is no slump in interest. The end is tricky, but effective, and you won't guess it unless you've been told. The production at the Hollis is competent. Leading rôles are taken by Beverley Bayne, Herbert Rawlinson, Charlotte Wynters, Eugenie Chapel, Donald Koehler and Grandon Rhodes.

L. A. S.

Ed Wynn at the Opera House

The place for Ed Wynn is on the stage, as he himself doubtless realizes after his little misadventure in a film studio and his rather petering-out radio programs.

And so on the stage of the Boston Opera House, for a three-days sojourn, he is at home, as an actively participating master of ceremonies of "An Evening's Entertainment." With his inimitable touch, he sets the program rolling as if it were all a jolly, impromptu party. Though most of the items are recognizable as selections from his successful revues, they brought hearty merriment to a large audience. And that because of the freshness and spontaneity with which he clothes them and his apparent joy in not only his own but in everybody's performance.

New on the program was the appearance of the Sara-Mildred Strauss dancers, another concert group to capitulate to the theater. Their "Shadow Waltz" and "Maniac's Ball" were disappointing—just something that happens regularly in any vaudeville house. Another dancer, Adeline Bradford, with three men assistants, gave an exhibition of acrobatics in dance form—also vaudevillian. There was some expert if usual tap dancing.

But a master juggler and a master drummer (the internationally known Jack Powell) brought their high gifts to a program kept lively by the intelligent clowning and practically continuous presence of Ed Wynn himself.

M. L.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

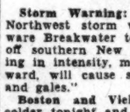
Theaters

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont), Mr. and Mrs. Coburn and Arthur Shaw in this play in the Chinese manner. There is plenty of comedy in this kind of treatment when viewed by western audiences—and there is real beauty in the lines, too. 8:30.

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Sinister influences at work on young married couple in dreary Fifth Avenue mansion. The secrets of a hidden sound-proof chamber are an unseen menace. 8:30.

ED WYNN (Boston Opera House). With various other stars he provides "An Evening's Entertainment." 8:30.

Movies



FINE ARTS — "Mount Everest." The audience sits back comfortably and watches the results of the cameraman's mountaineering efforts. 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

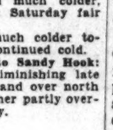
METROPOLITAN—Miriam Hopkins and a supporting company in a sketch. Musical stage entertainment as well. Kreitzky's orchestra plays Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody." Also screen features. Stage program at 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30.

BOSTON—"I Believed in You," with John Boles and Rosemary Ames, a new screen star. On the stage, Gregory Ratoff and Meyer Davis—the latter with a 25-piece orchestra. 10:00 a. m., 1:15, 4:25, 7:30, 10:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Krazy Kat cartoon: "Romantic Argentina"; "On Desert Patrol"; "March of the Years"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Mr. Skitch." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Other Events



WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Conference on the general topic, "Trade Unions in the Economic Crisis." Tonight at 8, tomorrow at 2 and 8, in the Hotel Bradford.

TOMORROW

Music

"MORNING VARIETIES"—In Symphony Hall, Arthur Fiedler conducts orchestra; "Robin Hood," operetta; Marimba solos; "Noah's Ark" cartoon. 11 a. m.

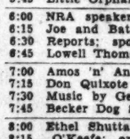
Other Events

CULTURE LEAGUE—Hyun Hurh, "Mysticism and Realism," Studio 301, 12 Huntington Avenue. 8.

CITY CLUB—Movies, "Blind Adventure," with Robert Armstrong. 2:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Stained Glass," by Mrs. Hayward, 11 a. m.; "Mantegna," by Mrs. Hayward, 2.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Dr. Samuel Guy Inman talks on "Pan-American Relations and the Montevideo Conference." 1.



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"The Bellman of Mons," three-act play given by senior group of the Dramatic Club. 3.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:20 train. Walk to Little Nahant and Lynn Beach from Lodge estate.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Miss Frances Winwar, author of "Poor Splendid Wings," will speak at luncheon. 1.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Storm Warning: "Advisory, 8:30 a. m. Northwest storm warnings hoisted Delaware Breakwater to Eastport. Disturbance off southern New England coast increasing in intensity, moving north-north-eastward, will cause strong northwest winds and gales."

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight and Saturday, with a cold wave; temperature will be near 8 to 14 early Saturday; continued cold Saturday night; fresh to strong northwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair and much colder, with cold wave in north and west portions tonight; Saturday fair and colder.

New Hampshire: Fair and much colder, with cold wave tonight; Saturday fair; colder in south portion.

Vermont: Fair and much colder, with a cold wave tonight; Saturday fair and cold.

Massachusetts: Fair and much colder, with a cold wave in north and west portions tonight; Saturday fair, colder in extreme east portion.

Rhode Island: Fair and much colder, with a cold wave tonight; Saturday fair and colder.

Connecticut: Fair and much colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds, diminishing late tonight over south portion and over north portion Saturday, and weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	44	New Orleans	44	70
Bermuda	66	66	New York	26	44
Chicago	8	24	Norfolk, Va.	38	54
Denver	16	24	Philadelphia	32	46
Helena, Mont.	12	34	St. Louis	24	34
Jacksonville	48	70	St. Paul	-8	12
Kansas City	24	32	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	54	60	Washington	38	39
Miami, Fla.	66	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 23.
B—Maximum Feb. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 7:14 p. m., Saturday 7:32 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:56 p. m.

U. S. Pays Its Annual Tribute To 'the Father of His Country'

Patriotic Programs and Cherry Pies Join in Celebrating 202d Anniversary of First President's Birth

By the Associated Press

Several million children home from school, patriotic programs by the score and cherry pies on countless dinner tables Thursday, testified that the United States observed the 202d birthday of George Washington, first President of the United States.

At the nation's capital, named in honor of the statesman and commander of the American forces in the Revolutionary War, present-day statesmen paused to pay homage to the great Virginian.

Washington's farewell address was read in both houses of Congress, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.) of Wyoming, one of the newest members, read it to the Senate. Representative Howard W. Smith (D.) of Virginia did the same in the House. Except for the two legislative branches, official Washington enjoyed a holiday.

President Roosevelt visited the Washington home and tomb at Mount Vernon, Va. Secretary of War George H. Dern, addressing a gathering of patriotic societies, asserted that President Roosevelt had taken the country back to the traditions of the first President, and away from Communism or Fascism.

At San Francisco three survivors of the wreck of the liner City of Rio de Janeiro, which 33 years ago on Washington's birthday crashed into a sunken rock ledge, held their annual reunion.

Schools, banks, public buildings and many private offices were closed for the day, as were the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and other leading stock and grain markets.

The American Legion and other patriotic societies led the observance at Chicago. Thousands visited the Washingtonia at the Chicago Historical Society Building in Lincoln Park. Two radio addresses on national defense, dedicated to Washington, were sponsored by the Legion. Washington fêtes were held at scores of the city's churches. A wreath was laid in front of the Art Institute in honor of the first President. Mayor Kelly and other officials attended the annual George Washington ball given by the Combat Medal Men's Association.

An old newspaper dug up at Philadelphia disclosed that the text of Washington's farewell address as President was not on the front page which was given over to advertisements, as was the custom then. The news was two days old at the time, however.

Chicago Milk Price Slashed to 9 Cents

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—Nine-cent milk, delivered to the door by the big dairies, is the latest outcome of Chicago's prolonged milk price war. Beginning today, according to announcements, Chicago housewives will be getting one of the biggest milk bargains in the country, as the national retail price average, according to the Pure Milk Association here, is 11.1 cents a quart, while in some cities it is as high as 14 cents.

The delivery price has been 10 cents, although milk has been selling at 9 cents in stores, while cut-price cash and carry milk has gone as low as 8 and even 7½ cents. The cut-price milk, it is said in informed quarters, has been the leading factor in bringing the new reduction.

Distributors Protest

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Distributors of milk in the New York area have renewed their protest to the State milk control board that their "spread," the difference between the price paid farmers for milk and that received from consumers, "is quite inadequate to cover operating costs." A complaint was made against the recent ruling fixing new minimum prices to be paid producers and revising the classification of milk.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1240kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	"Little Women"	popular program.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch.
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	Kaltenborn news.
6:15	Joe and Bateese	Gene and Glenn	Gene and Glenn	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; speaker	"Black and Blue".	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Merry-Go-Round	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Speaker; music	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Don Quixote sketch	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	"As I See It"
7:30	Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'.	Organ soloist
7:45	Becker Dog Story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Chemistry talk
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	male quartet	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	9 Orchestra
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Abe	Philadelphia Orch.	Rhythm Twins
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.	Ruth Etting; orch.	Studio string re-
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Emergency Cam-	Denny Orchestra;	cital; talks
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra.	paign Air Parade.	Whiting; soloists.	Reports; news
10:00	Piano recital with	The First Nighter	Olsen & Johnson;	Billy Dooley and
10:15	guest soloists	dramatic sketch.	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Local dance music	Dramatic sketch.	Local dance music	Mary Eastman;
10:45	News flashes	Dunbar Quartet	Reports; news	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	CBS dance music.
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	NBC dance music.	his orchestra	News Service
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	William Scotti and	Isham Jones and	Dal Mitchell and
11:45	his Ambassadors	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, Farmers' Union: guest speakers; Augsburg College Choir.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, League for Industrial Democracy—"The Struggle in Vienna," talks.
1:35 WEEI (WBZ, 3), Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Lotte Lehmann, Maria Olszewska, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr and Ludwig Hoffman; Artur Bodansky, conductor; John B. Kennedy, Milton Cross, commentators.
3:00 WNAC, Army-Navy basketball game, from West Point, Ted Husing, reporter.
5:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WEEI, Economics in the New Deal—"The Government, the Farmer and the Cooperatives."
6:30 WAAB, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic W. Wile.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Art in America"—"How They Lived in Colonial America."
8:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood: Cal York; dramatic sketch; music.
8:30 WEEI, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
8:45 WBZ, "Sous Les Fonts de Paris"; French soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Address, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert Ripley; Lew White, organ.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd party at Little America.
10:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
11:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:30 WNAC, Portland (Ore.) Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
12:00 WEEI, "Hollywood on the Air": soloists; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; talk by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
6:00 WBZ, Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano; orchestra, Osip Gabrilowitsch, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, Waring's Pennsylvanians; George Gershwin, guest soloist.
10:30 WEEI, Hall of Fame: Mischa Elman, violinist; concert orchestra.

Makes Her Own Mark

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. May Haizlip

And Her Husband Taught Her to Fly.

Weather Grounds Woman Flier First Time in Brilliant Career

Mrs. May Haizlip, co-partner with Capt. James G. Haizlip, and member of America's noted speed-flying pair, has a grievance with New England weather. Surprising, perhaps, since she has flown in an amazing variety of weather in her career. But the worst weather of the year in New England "grounded" Mrs. Haizlip for the first time in four years! Consequently 17 hours of the 24 she had allotted for looking over the sights in Boston were spent in a train stuck in a snowdrift. By which you may gather how completely aviation fills her life.

By the way, you husbands who boast that you taught the wife to drive, take a course in admiration from Captain Jimmie. He taught his wife to fly. And as a "husband-taught" flier, Mrs. May is perhaps the most noted speed flier in America and holder of many national records. In 1932, for instance, at the national air races in Cleveland she set the women's record with a speed of 255.513 miles an hour. Until recently she held the world's light airplane altitude record for women. Last summer at the races in Chicago she won the Olsen Trophy race. She has since followed up these victories by recently taking the Aerol Trophy at Los Angeles by winning the free-for-all race for women.

As May Hays, she came in the rôle of student to Captain Haizlip. In the course of three weeks Captain Jimmy decided that such unusual flying talent should remain in the family. Hence—Mrs. Haizlip.

From that original flying tutelage she became the second woman in the United States to hold a transport pilot's license.

Oddly there is no talk of "wing overs, ailerons, revs, or pilot tubes" about Mrs. Haizlip to remind one that she "doesn't speak our language." No indeed, just a normal woman's reaction to things. She sighed and raised her eyes ecstatically to he ceiling of the descending elevator. "What a gorgeous voice that man has. I could listen to him for hours," she said, referring to the soloist in the radio program in which her husband had just spoken.

Field Dark—Crash!

CRISFIELD, Md., Feb. 23 (AP)—A beacon darkened for economy's sake might have saved Lieut. Harold Deitz grave injuries, if it had been burning, officials believed today.

There was a good place near there—an airport, in fact—but its beacon, officials said, had been darkened for economy. Deitz flew on in the darkness and crashed into a tree in a field near here.

LAST NIGHT I listened to CHINA

Are you listening? . . . Do you know that for as little as $10 you may build a short-wave radio set which, every hour of the day and every hour of the night, will bring into your home the programs of the world . . . the opera of La Scala, the music halls of London, a horse race at Melbourne, a concert from Moscow, a saengerbund from Berlin? . . . Do you know that you can hear the police calls of Miami or San Francisco, airplanes telephoning and a thousand and one other varieties of entertainment, education and plain fun? . . . Do you know that these foreign stations announce in English and frame their programs for you in America? Do you know that reception is of high quality? Well, those are the Facts!

A NEW ERA IN RADIO HAS ARRIVED . . . THE ERA OF UNLIMITED RECEPTION

The Sun taught many thousands to build their first radio sets...

The Sun now starts to teach many thousands to build the new sets

If you ever built a radio—you will want to build a short-wave set. The Sun will show you how. A child can do it; in fact, there are kits for children.

If you cannot solder two pieces of wire, then there are sets already made for you and The Sun advertisers will tell you where you may get them.

Of course you want to log the stations of the world—there are hundreds of them—just as in the early days you logged the stations of the United States and got the thrill of a lifetime when you caught Memphis and Los Angeles on the same night.

And because of your wishes, which it knows from the thousands of letters to its Radio Department in the last few months, The Sun will publish

EVERY SATURDAY

a page of simple diagrams for the construction of short-wave sets as well as all the news of developments in all-wave sets and in short-wave broadcasting. There will be another page listing in full the hundreds of stations throughout the world which are firing programs at America. And it will tell you how to identify them and log them. Every Saturday The Sun will continue with pages of diagrams and news.

Have the Saturday Sun mailed to you every week and get, in addition to the Radio Pages, many other special features. The cost is but $1.50 a year.

READ THE SHORT-WAVE RADIO PAGE • EVERY SATURDAY

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

Have the Saturday Sun mailed to you every week

USE THIS COUPON

The Sun, Subscription Department, New York City.

Gentlemen: I am inclosing check for $1.50 for one year's subscription to the Saturday Sun, containing the Special Radio Pages. (Canada $2.00, Foreign $5.00, including postage).

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This offer not good in Greater New York

Capital Adopts 'Knee Action'

* * *

Administration Softening the 'Bumps'; Persuasion Succeeds Desk Banging

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Rational compromise between extreme experimentation and laissez faire was today's keynote in the capital. Through a chain of apparently unrelated news events ran the Administration's newly moderated desire to work things out amicably and quietly. It is, perhaps, the lull after the storm—genial persuasion after table-thumping.

On the one hand there are still the graft hunters, the new dealers, the extremists. On the other are the vested interests, entrenched in stiff resistance, but the prey to uncertainty. Between the two groups, on today's evidence, was a field of common sense agreement.

* * *

The Jobless:

Mr. Harry Hopkins announces a new plan to take care of many of the 4,000,000 civil workers who will have to find jobs elsewhere as the vast winter program breaks up under the allegedly work-making influences of the spring sun. This is in response to the frantic mayors and governors whose lamentations have echoed loudly at termination of the CWA, but is also intended to be much less experimental and hasty. Mr. Hopkins was unable to give details of his plans, but estimates it will give jobs to between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 families. The $950,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress as a flexible relief fund will be sufficient to carry the new plan "fairly well into next winter," declared the relief administrator.

The unexpectedly announced project will be thought out more carefully and put into effect less hurriedly than the CWA program, said the sponsor of both. "We're going to cross all our 't's' this time," he insisted. The new plan will not necessarily merely absorb the individuals thrown out of the CWA but will apply presumably only to those in actual proved need.

Indications are that the plan, though somewhat sensationally announced, will not be so sensational in actuality. It will be a shock absorber to the brusque tapering off of the CWA. Indeed, the scheme shapes up as a compromise, intended to answer criticisms, keep the national social structure from rocking too violently this spring, and yet be a careful and safeguarded plan.

* * *

Compromise In Air:

At the White House, too, correspondents were told to watch the Postmaster-General's office for announcement of a break in the air-mail deadlock. A six-power committee bringing the aviation, postal, legal and military officials of the Government together has been sitting and is expected, at least by the beginning of the week, to produce a method of getting "honest contracts" and putting the air mail back into private hands. This, of course, was the White House's aim all the time, and consummation draws closer.

* * *

Stock Market

And even in the Wall Street onslaught, compromise was held out in President Roosevelt's behalf. He still insists he hasn't read the regulation bill; a verbal trick to avoid making comments on it. This means that Administration approval is withheld from that particular text and the road to amendment is wide open. Some say the trouble with the Fletcher bill is that a prosecutor—Ferdinand Pecora—wrote it, instead of a conciliator or administrator. The latter point of view may be worked out after Wall Street's protests have been fully heard. But Congress' ear, which is close to the electoral ground, has to be careful not to lean too attentively to protests of the financial kings.

* * *

Soldiers' Bonus

Even this political Kilkenny cat quieted down today, after the Senate voted 60-14 against the first quasi-bonus proposal. It thus became clear that the Upper Chamber would never over-ride a Presidential veto. The issue was thereby rendered largely academic at this stage. The 60-14 vote exaggerates anti-bonus strength, but leaves a substantial residum of opposition. Meanwhile the House Ways and Means Committee refused to wave a red rag at bonus advocates. It could by a trick of Parliamentary law have set back by a month the petitioners who ask immediate consideration. Not doing this, it removes much bitterness from the fight, expedites a vote, and hastens the ultimate removal of the issue from the Congressional calendar through defeat in one place or another.

* * *

In Foreign Affairs

And an unofficial observer hidden in the White House study today probably would have heard the same agreeable strains of compromise when smiling little Mr. Alexander Troyanovsky conferred with the President. Not only the proposed bank to promote trade with the Soviet Union—immediate topic of consideration—but troubled relations in Asia, call for friendly and temperate American-Russian relations. A series of vigorous and starkly phrased statements from Moscow have not smoothed Russian-Japanese relations in recent weeks. Mr. Roosevelt is on intimate terms with both Mr. Troyanovsky and Mr. Hirosi Saito, the new Japanese Ambassador. He has long been a friend of Japan. His point of view must have been communicated to both envoys.

'We're Sorry' Mood In Air-Mail Issue

(Continued from Page 1) →

ly damaging from Mr. Brown has had a quieting effect on the whole matter. Accordingly, the hope for some sort of a working arrangement that will get the bulk of the air-mail back into competent private hands is making headway and the undercover report heard here is that half a dozen different Administration studies are now investigating the field to find an acceptable means to that end.

Destruction of Files

In his testimony declaring that he had had no hand in the alleged destruction of post office files when he left office, Mr. Brown asserted that he had given orders that only "personal" correspondence should be destroyed. He declared further that since three carbon copies of all official papers were customarily made, the inadvertent destruction of official records in his files, if any had occurred as charged, would have had no effect on the situation.

This is the first time that Mr. Brown has made any comment on the matter which has figured as among the most sensational in the whole air-mail investigation. It had previously been testified that Mr. Brown's secretary burned records in March, 1933, and the allegation has been that these contained important official records.

Mr. Brown put responsibility for whatever papers were burned when he left office on his former secretary, Mr. Kenneth MacPherson, whom he described as "altogether dependable." He said he gave orders to his secretary "to go all over my personal correspondence and use his judgment in preserving those that had personal interest or value to me and to dispose of the parts which he thought were of no interest or value."

Mr. Brown said he did not supervise the selection nor inspect the contents of the records after they were put in their packing box.

"When did you first see the contents?" asked Senator Warren A. Austin (R.) of Vermont, who conducted the questioning. Mr. Brown said it was not until about Jan. 17 last. The box was brought out of storage, in connection with a point in the present hearings. In one corner of the box were two packages of folders labeled "Merchant Marine" and "Air Mail."

"Terribly Shocked"

"I was terribly shocked; I'd never been so upset in my life," said Mr. Brown. He declared he took the packages of letters immediately to Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General in Washington.

Mr. Brown's version of the now famous incident passed temporarily unchallenged by Democratic members of the committee, but is expected to be the subject of cross-examination later.

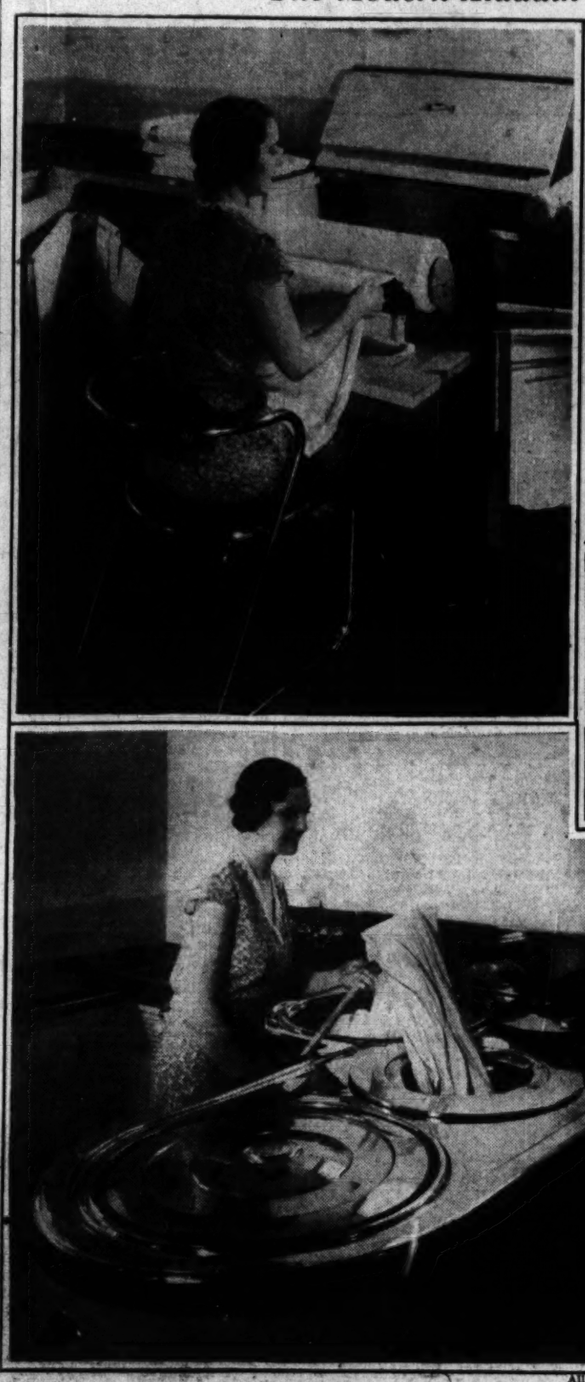
A change has come over the committee since Mr. Austin took over the interrogation from Senator Hugo Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the sub-committee. All Mr. Black's questions were designed to show the Brown postal administration in the darkest possible light; now just the reverse holds true and under the equally leading questions of the Republican, Mr. Brown is being given an opportunity to state his case in the most favorable colors.

U. S. Citizens Urged To Study World Affairs

The citizens of the United States should be deeply concerned with everything that goes on in foreign countries, according to Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, lecturer and radio reporter, who spoke Wednesday night at the dedication program of the Hamblin L. Hovey Institute in Waltham.

"The union of Austria with Germany is a logical move," he said, "but it will be gradual. First the Nazis will get into the Austrian Government, then they will control it and bring about a customs union. Final political union will follow these first three steps. Austria cannot possibly survive alone. The reason Hitler has succeeded in Germany and probably will in Austria is his giving the Germans what they wanted—a uniform, discipline, almost military regimentation and a Government which demands obedience from below and assumes responsibility from above."

The Modern Aladdin's Lamp Is Electrified



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Home Work Made Easy

Upper Left—Built-In Electric Ironer for the Family Laundry. Upper Right—Illuminated Mirror in the Main Entry Hall for Final Adjustments That Are So Vitally Important to Milady. Lower—Three Unit Washer Displaces the Ancient and Honorable Tubs.

Kilowatt Hours Are Genii Who Answer Every Desire

(Continued from Page 1)

lated by the indoor weather control system.

This system makes it possible to manufacture whatever weather one wants indoors, controlling it from the basement by means of switches in all parts of the house.

Improved Lighting

Unusual lighting effects have been worked out in every part of the house. For illumination, there are 320 light bulbs, whereas the average home today uses only 28.

Most of the lighting fixtures are set flush in the walls or ceilings or recessed into the ceiling.

In the living-room the illumination is from indirect lighting installed behind the molding at each end.

Mirrors in the bedrooms, bathrooms and front entry hall are illuminated at the sides and top.

A system of night lights makes it possible to turn on lights in panels set into the walls close to the floor, lighting a path for walking during the night.

The labor-saving devices in the home include a dishwasher that not only washes but dries the dishes and throws back its lid when the operation is complete as a signal that they are ready to be put back on the shelves; towel-drying devices in the bathrooms and kitchen; portable telephones with plug-in facilities in eight places in the house; and an indicator in the front hall which registers the temperature in every room.

The laundry and the kitchen are designed as a factory production line is laid out so that unnecessary steps and effort are eliminated.

The laundry has its own telephones and radio and all equipment is electrically operated from the three-unit washer to the electric clothes dryer. The washer, the first of its type developed, carries on a continuous process of washing, rinsing, bluing and wringing.

From the time food is delivered into the kitchen until it is cooked and ready to serve, all the processes of preparation fall into a natural efficient system, every detail of which has been worked out in the equipment of the room. The electric refrigerator is automatically defrosted by the same electric clock that tells the time.

Governor Opens House

Gov. George White of Ohio, who opened the "Home of Tomorrow" at a simple ceremony on Wednesday, declared that the world was "coming into an age of electricity," of which the "Home of Tomorrow" is a forerunner.

Mr. A. E. Allen, vice-president of the company, presided. Mrs. Katharine Fisher, director of Good Housekeeping Institute, which coöperated in the design and decoration of the house, and Mr. Llewellyn Evans, chief electrical engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, were guests at the opening.

Three important steps are necessary to make the "Home of Tomorrow" practical for the average home owner, Mr. Evans said. Rates for electricity must be made cheaper, the equipment must be manufactured and sold at moderate prices, and that section of the public which resists the thought of change must be educated to the idea, he added.

The Authority estimates that electricity can be supplied for heat, light and power to homes in the Tennessee Valley at a cost to the consumers of about $96 a year each, Mr. Evans told a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor.

Engineers of the Westinghouse company have estimated that the equipment in the "Home of Tomorrow," if in production and available to the public, could be installed in a $12,000 home.

Barreled Speech 'Proposed' in 1750 To Store Famous Oratory of the Great

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23—The first conception of "canned speech" is contained in a highly satirical pamphlet printed in London about 1750 which has just come into the possession of the Yale University Library. Written by an anonymous author and listed under the head of "Doubtful and Suppositious Works of Jonathan Swift," the writer advocated the substitution of "barreled" sound for printed words.

Entitled "A New Project for the Destruction of Printing and Bookselling for the Benefit of the Learned World," the essay contended that speeches and addresses which were lost beyond recovery might be preserved for future generations by storing them in huge hogsheads, and opening them for talks whenever the occasion should arise.

"The Author proposes to save vast Quantities of Human Speech, that are now irrecoverably lost, and make a cask perform the Office of Spokesman upon any occasion to the singular Benefit of Multitudes, whose lungs are at present most immoderately wasted through a too great effusion of words," he writes. "There might be cellars of Erudition erected in every Parish in the Kingdom and Word-Coopers employed to draw off a Pipe of Philosophy, Politics, or even Divinity as they are wanted."

No great difficulty is to be apprehended, he contends, in preserving sounds for the ears rather than for the eyes, "especially since it seems the most natural way." And the learned world, in consequence, "would enjoy the same Benefit from a Vault of sound Literature as they now do from a Library, and at a much smaller expense. For it would require only a good Pair of Lungs at first, to tun up any Book now extant in a convenient vessel."

Anticipating opposition, he says: "The Clergy in particular ought to oppose it, as a cursed Contrivance, to render their Order useless and insignificant. For if the Project took place, a Parish would have nothing more to do but to buy a Hogshead of Tillotson, or Barrow, and set it up in the Church, where the Sexton or any other sorry Rascal, might run a peg into it, and let it out among the People at his Pleasure, as well as an Archbishop."

Experimentation led the author to formulate a number of laws governing the variations between sounds, all tending to show that the same casks will not do for all.

"Bumbast, whether in Verse, or in Prose, I never could make anything of, in regard it always bursts whatever it is put into. Promises also participate much of the same Nature, especially if they be of the Brewery of Great Men. And I have often made the same Remark on the Vows of Lovers and the Resolutions of Patriots."

The pamphlet, printed by J. Roberts and sold by him at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane for four pence, was not received enthusiastically. The copies were either purchased sparingly, or were not preserved, for few are to be found today. No copies are recorded in the Union Catalogue of American libraries in Washington, and the British Museum lists only the Dublin broadside, from which the Yale copy was struck off.

Little Entente Shifting Amity Toward Reich

Austro-Hungarian Union Under Italy's Direction Vigorously Opposed

By Godfrey Lias

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 23—The diplomatic cards are being shuffled in central Europe to such extent that observers here believe that a "new deal" of primary importance to the future relationships not only of countries in the Danubian basin, but Germany, France, Poland and Italy as well, is in progress.

The chief factor in the changing outlook is the Little Entente's growing suspicion of Italy's designs in regard to Austria and Hungary. The visit of Prof. Fulvio Suvich, Italian Foreign Undersecretary, to Budapest has been the occasion of important speeches by Little Entente statesmen showing a surprising but decided preference for German influence rather than Italian in the Danubian area.

Yugoslavia's distrust of Italy long has been known. But the current week has seen not only the Roumanian Foreign Minister, Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, voicing a warning to Italy in the French press but Dr. Eduard Benes in an interview with a Morning Post correspondent denouncing the "Fascist Austro-Hungarian economic alliance" favored by Premier Benito Mussolini and stressing the fact that Czechoslovakia "enjoys excellent relations with Germany."

Czechs Voice Warning

The Czech Foreign Minister further warned Austria and Hungary that they would probably have to forfeit their trade with the Little Entente if they linked up their fortunes with Italy.

Mr. Titulescu's remarks are equally indicative of a changing outlook. Until recently Roumania and Italy were on excellent terms. But this week in referring in the French press to the situation in Austria, Mr. Titulescu said Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and his supporters are now wholly dependent on Italy. The price they will have to pay for Italian assistance, he went on, is acquiescence in the Italian plan for formation of an Austro-Hungarian-Italian bloc, which would begin by being economic and then become political. Such a plan is "unacceptable to Little Entente," he declared.

Were Italy to intervene in Austria, Mr. Titulescu added, Yugoslavia would have to take immediate steps to protect its own frontiers.

It is regarded as significant in all this that there is not a single word directed against the possibility of National Socialist control of Austria, though there is reason to believe that Little Entente statesmen—and for that matter British, too—are beginning to regard it as inevitable that Austria, being German in race and speech, will ultimately gravitate toward Germany.

Effect on French Policy

Indeed, the tone of official comment was believed to indicate unmistakably there would be little opposition from the Little Entente if Austria went National Socialist provided, of course, there were no attempt to absorb Austria as was done with Bavaria.

The attitude of the Little Entente toward Germany and Italy is bound to have important repercussions in France. For sometime past French policy has been to give Italy a free hand in Central Europe. But France now has to face the possibility of its whole system of alliances in that quarter breaking down if German influence continues to grow. So the diplomatic world very much wonders what France is going to do.

NRA Code Credited For Lumber Activity Within New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 23—From stagnation to active business has been the lot of the New England lumber industry under the NRA lumber code. With continued observance, farm woodland owners may anticipate an active market for their products under better circumstances than ever before.

So says Mr. K. E. Barraclaugh, forester with the New Hampshire Extension Service, in a progress report today. Mr. Barraclaugh represented farm woodland owners at recent code meetings in New York and Washington.

Warning that the real test of the code's practicality is due, he said, "A feeling may develop among members of the industry that coöperation with fellow competitors is not necessary, and that we can go back to the old methods of doing business. The development of such an attitude would be fatal."

CWA Funds Refused For Snow Removal

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—Freezing temperatures and a ruling from the CWA that it will not pay the wages of men employed to remove snow, hampered Connecticut in its efforts to restore its blizzard-stricken highways to normalcy.

To add to the State's difficulties, the New Haven branch of the United States Weather Bureau predicted a 36-hour cold snap beginning last night with the mercury dropping to 10 above in New Haven by morning and 5 above in the northern part of the State.

A piercing 24-mile-an-hour northwest wind swept New Haven, sending the temperature down to 26 above at 8 a. m.

The CWA ruling stunned municipal officials who had looked to the Administration for help in clearing city streets of the heaviest snowfall since the blizzard of 1888.

Writings of Post Given D.A.R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Seventeen volumes of the novels of Melville Davisson Post have been collected by his brother, Mr. Sidney Post, and presented to Daniel Davisson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The chapter, which is named for the novelist's great-great-grandfather, has placed the volumes in the West Virginia room of Memorial Continental Hall

Lead Stocks Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Stocks of lead in the United States at the end of January totaled 207,674 short tons, compared with 203,061 on Dec. 31 and 184,693 at the end of January, 1933. January production was 38,750 tons, compared with 41,305 in December and 27,568 a year ago.

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Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, Jones' Dairy Farm Sausage, links or meat	lb. 35c
Prudence Beef Loaf and Beef or Lamb Stew.	
New Carrots	2 bunches 15c
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Baldwin Apples	7 lbs. 25c
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FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH, NEW YORK

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Learned to Respect Housework

Superior to It? Yes, Now—but in Different Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Editor:

Mrs. Z's recent letter, referring to the article "Why Not a Kitchen Office?" printed on this page January 3, prompts me to share my experience which resulted from the inspiration of this same article.

My problem in housekeeping is slightly different from that of women who are keeping their own homes; but fundamentally it is the age-old problem of changing the feudal-age drudgery of housework into a glorified activity in which a modern woman may rejoice. I am a housekeeper because, my college education having been interrupted two years ago through lack of funds, the bare necessity of eating and sleeping compelled me to enter domestic service.

Not having had any home training in housework, and having been educated to believe myself superior to such work, I did not find it easy to make my adjustment. I learned through failure and sad experience not to rebel against my work—one or two lessons in hunger finally taught me to be grateful for any job at all. But it remained for this particular article to open a new door of thought and teach me to rejoice in the work for its own sake, as well as for its provision of my daily bread.

The businesslike attitude of the author toward her job impressed me immediately. I sat down and began to talk things over with myself from a new angle. I don't remember the exact words I used, but they were to this effect: "Look here, Grace, you have been boasting that you are superior to housework. How have you been proving that superiority? Are you controlling your work; or is it dominating you? Why don't you use your boasted intelligence in making a good housekeeper of yourself—an intelligent, businesslike housekeeper—and see what happens?"

The idea seemed worth developing; I began immediately to put it into practice. In doing so, the public library proved to be my best friend. I found several new books on domestic science which were a revelation and an inspiration to me. I learned how a few pioneers are revolutionizing housekeeping by the application of modern methods of efficiency, such as are applied in factories and offices. The application of these ideas to my own problems brought forward several surprising propositions.

Most remarkable of these proposition is this: That all work is mental. Many things supported this conclusion. I knew, for example, that a teen-age girl left alone to wash the dishes will stand idle with her hands in the dishpan as soon as she begins to daydream. Without her mind to direct them, her hands are unable to accomplish the work before them.

This brought forward a second proposition: That all work, being mental, is necessarily equal; that it is not the job he holds which determines, or should determine, a man's standing, but the manner in which he performs his work. It is—or so I thought—the mental laziness of many housekeepers, rather than the work itself, which gives housework its low standing.

With these propositions in mind, I set about to raise the standards of my own work. The results have been remarkable to me. To begin with, I realized that I was mentally overworking myself by carrying in my mind a list of the major duties of each week, as well as of the minor duties for the day at hand. I thus tired myself by doing jobs mentally several times before actually beginning the physical work. What a waste of time, strength and interest! I promptly purchased for myself a weekly calendar with space for writing down special jobs as soon as I think of them. Whenever a job has been thus noted, I make a point of forgetting it until the day scheduled to do it. On a scratch pad I make each morning a program of work for the day, and then *forget* it. It has required real mental discipline to refuse to think of my work except when it is absolutely necessary; but the result of mental freedom from the day's routine, and of actual physical restfulness, has been more than worth the effort expended.

As a result of this new attitude, I am finding that where I had been working all day long without stopping, I now have from one to three hours' leisure each afternoon; and this leisure is in spite of the fact that I am doing at least 30 per cent more work, and doing it much better than before. But most important of all is the attitude which I have gained toward my work itself. Instead of being ashamed of it, I love it and rejoice in it; and I have helped at least one of my friends to have the same attitude.

My sincere thanks are due both to the Monitor and to the author of the article cited. In gratitude for the help received, I have become a regular subscriber to the Monitor, and am finding the Women's Activities Page a source of continually renewed inspiration.

(Miss) G. R. W.

Keeping the Floors in Condition

Tricks of Cleaning and Polishing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY one of the most difficult tasks which confronts the modern housekeeper is that of keeping the floors in perfect condition. There are many different surfaces to be considered—with painted and polished wood, linoleum, tile, carpets and rugs—and a little study is necessary if we are to know the best way to clean them, and at the same time to insure that each will wear and keep its appearance as long as possible.

Applying Proper Finish

The floor of waxed or polished wood which makes such a beautiful background for many rooms today is also a labor saver if the first finish is properly applied. If the floor is in bad condition to begin with, the only thing to do is to remove the old finish with gasoline or a special varnish remover. Then the wood must be thoroughly sandpapered or scraped—one of the best electric floor polishers has a scraping attachment which does a really professional job—and all bad crevices between the boards stopped with a crack filler. If your color scheme demands a floor stained some other shade than that of the natural wood, the stain should then be applied. Next, the floor should be given a coating of paste wood filler, to fill up all the pores, and this should be allowed to dry at least 12 hours, and longer if possible. The colored floor should then have a thin coat of alcohol shellac to bind the stain. When this is dry, two coats of wax should be applied, the second about two hours after the first. A newly-finished floor should be given two or three coats of wax the first month in order to build up a lasting protective coat, and this will give a clean, lustrous surface which for months on end will need no attention except dusting. Doorways and other much tracked places should be touched up about every fortnight.

One of the greatest aids yet found toward having beautiful floors, with a minimum amount of labor, is a new "no-rub" polish, and the only tool needed is an ordinary wax applier. In about 15 minutes the polish dries into an excellent luster which requires no further attention.

The painted wood floor, often used in bedrooms because it can be made to blend so well with a color scheme, is easily kept shining by dusting with an oiled mop. If the surface is waxed, however, a dry mop should be used, as oil softens the wax and makes it collect dust.

The making of linoleum has now become such an art and the patterns and colors so attractive, that we no longer regard it as a temporary floor covering to be often renewed, but as one which, if well laid and properly cared for, may last a lifetime. If you wish the linoleum to last, however, be sure that all loose boards in the floor are carefully nailed down, that cracks are filled, and dirt and dust swept away. Then have it pasted—not tacked or bradded—to a base of lining felt, and be sure that all seams are sealed with waterproof cement. Such a floor is warm, resilient, does not crack with temperature changes, and may be rolled up and taken away if the owner moves.

Most linoleum floors will remain in good condition if they are given a good waxing and polishing as soon as they are laid and after that about twice a year. In the kitchen or entry, where frequent cleaning is necessary, a damp mop should be run over the surface daily, and once a week the floor may be washed with warm water and a mild soap and then rinsed in clear water. Such floors should be given a coat of linoleum lacquer about two months after they are laid, and then about every six months thereafter.

Ceramic tile floors require perhaps less care than any other. But since there are few rooms in the average home where these are suitable, the housewife should investigate instead the possibilities of rubber flooring, equally easy to care for, and made in attractive looking designs and colors. Cork tile requires much the same attention as linoleum.

Cleaning Rugs

The care of rugs and carpets is not a dreaded task for the woman who owns a good vacuum cleaner. The best machines today have a suction which lifts the nap from the floor, while a brush beats the dust loose and sweeps the surface. A rug well swept by one of these machines is clean right down to the bottom of the pile, and there is no residue of dust left to injure the fabric. Nevertheless, it does a rug no harm to be taken out into the sunshine once a year, laid face down on the grass and beaten lightly with a rattan beater. Rugs and carpets should never be hung over a line, as this is apt to break the cord.

There are a number of washable rugs which are small and light enough to be put into the washing machine. Even large rugs will be better for an occasional shampoo. A suds of mild soap will do wonders, and there are also several excellent carpet cleaning preparations on the market, among them a new one which restores even a very dirty rug when it is added to a pail of soapsuds. Any of these may be applied with a long-handled scrubbing brush and then rinsed off.

Drawn by Helen Watson for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of Daddy's Wornout Suits, Coats and Shirts, Together With a Little Patience and Ingenuity, Mother Can Make Many Useful and Attractive Coats, Shorts, Berets, Dresses and Blouses for the Bouncy Members of the Family.

From Daddy's Cast-Off Clothes

Coats, Berets and Frocks Can Be Made for Small Tots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AN INGENIOUS mother, who is also a clever seamstress, has evolved many unusual ways of adapting her husband's laid aside garments to the clothing needs of their two small children. Not only topcoats, suits and shirts are so utilized, but also underwear, bathrobes and even hats! The boy of five and the girl of two are still within the so-called "tiny tot" age whose brief little garments require the minimum of material and for which there are attractive patterns now designed, easy to follow and satisfactory as to results. Fashions for small children as pictured in current advertisements, style sheets and magazines are also of practical value to anyone undertaking this somewhat unusual kind of remodeling.

One accomplishment of the ingenious mother-seamstress referred to was a three-piece winter outdoor set for her tiny daughter, the material used being a pair of blue flannel trousers that father had discarded! The brief little coat, leggings and sectional bonnet were the result of clever planning as the many piecings were so cleverly disguised as to appear ornamental rather than necessary. For instance, the two leggings were similarly pieced in order to give the desired length, as were also the two sleeves. A shaped upper and lower section were top stitched to a center section, furnishing an attractive bit of ornamental stitching in each case. The fronts of the little coat were cut from the lower sections of the trousers, while the several piecings in the back were concealed under a simulated inverted center pleat and a belt that extended across the back only. A warm interlining was of layers of soft, wool underwear; the final lining was taken from a summer dress of mother's—printed crêpe in several shades of blue. The buttons were wooden molds covered with crocheted rounds of angora worsted in a much lighter shade of blue than the coat and a matching crocheted ornament was in the little bonnet and in the lapel of the coat. The same idea was carried out in utilizing the material of a pair of tweed trousers, resulting in a more everyday street outfit. The little son, being larger, took more material and a coat and cap alone could be made from this amount of material, the leggings taking too much length.

The details of this ingenious planning are worth remembering as they show the necessity for saving every scrap of material, even bits of cloth being sufficient for a wee cuff, a pert little epaulet or a turned over collar that can be pieced in the center back! Then, too, the present mode for slightly fitted flared coats, with perhaps a shaped panel back and front, has many advantages when much piecing must be done in order to eke out material.

To Allow for Growth

It is also well for the mother seamstress to remember that a garment can be worn for a longer time if made double breasted and with a generous hem. These two features allow for the child's chest expansion as well as increasing height so that the garment, if made in a conservative style and with removable interlining, can be worn more than one season, before it is outgrown. Pockets always please children, and, incidentally, are more apt to insure the safe carrying of a pocket handkerchief.

Another practical use for flannel or serge trousers is in the making of a little gored skirt with bretelles, to be worn with a contrasting blouse. If the length is not sufficient, the gores may hang from a shallow yoke. A pleated skirt is also possible, the pleats concealing the necessary vertical piecings. Boys can have "shorts" and little jackets made from a similar amount of material, if carefully planned before any cutting is done. The "dress-them-alike" style of dressing for two near-of-age children is easily possible, where the home seamstress has an entire suit with two pairs of matching trousers to furnish material. The so-called "brother and sister" sets need not be exact duplicates even though of the same material. Little boys are sure to appreciate a few mannish details such as a double-breasted, half-belted coat, while a wee scarf to fold in front instead of the scarf collar neckline is attractive for sister's coat. Brass buttons and an embroidered emblem on his coat sleeve are others details sure to please little brother. In like manner a few bits of fur are enough for collar and cuffs on a winter coat for sister to make it seem like a pocket edition of mother's.

Many of the fabrics used for men's garments are well suited to this type of remodeling for children. Chalk-striped suitings are especially good for this purpose, as the stripes can be used both ways of the goods, thus providing a smart trimming detail. Most of these fabrics are also good for all-the-year-round wear if the inner lining is made removable.

Blouses From Men's Shirts

Men's madras and cotton broadcloth shirts, even though impossible for the original wearer, will furnish sufficient good material for many a pretty blouse for the children. Bathrobes can also be cut down to childish dimensions without much labor for the one who does the sewing and yet with immense satisfaction to the youthful wearers.

While these ideas apply especially to the clothing for children from two to six years of age, many of them are adaptable to the making of garments for larger children. In most cases, this work requires patience and careful planning rather than expert sewing ability.

HELENA JUDSON.

If You Want Whipped Cream

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHIPPED CREAM is a great addition to many desserts, making them more nourishing, palatable, and attractive in appearance. So when regular whipping cream is not available, it is helpful to know some way of getting around the difficulty or one or two good substitutes for the real article.

Many home makers today never buy whipping cream. Whenever they want this dainty right away they buy a quart of jersey milk, remove almost all the cream—nearly half a pint, generally — and still have three cupfuls of milk to use for cooking. If whipped cream is desired for later in the week they remove from the top of one or more quart bottles of ordinary milk—according to the amount of cream desired—a few tablespoonfuls of the thickest cream, and leave it to stand a day or two in the refrigerator or some other cool place.

It is practically impossible to pour this cream out of the bottle without diluting it with milk, so some women siphon off what cream they need; others prefer a cream dipper. Generally such a little aluminum convenience may be purchased at the 10-cent store, or in the household section of a department store. However, no one need go without such a dipper for one can easily be made from the tin cap of a catsup bottle and a piece of wire about six inches long. Wind the wire once around the top of the cap and twist the rest together tightly to form a handle.

For about 1½ pints of whipped cream, dip almost all the cream from three bottles of ordinary milk. With a little planning it need not be necessary to take it all from one day's supply. For instance, if whipped cream is desired for Sunday's dessert, some cream may be reserved from Friday's milk supply, some from that delivered Saturday, and the rest on Sunday.

To Make It Whip Better

Cream will not whip as well the first day as it will after it has stood longer, due to a lack of stickiness. A little sugar added before whipping—about a teaspoonful to each cupful of cream—and having the cream quite cold, also hastens the process. Lacking refrigeration, one can place in a fruit jar the amount of such sweetened cream to be whipped and leave the jar in a pan under running cold water for a short time, being careful, of course, to see that no water can dilute the cream. Occasionally shaking the container chills the cream so it is possible to whip it stiff in much less time than it could be accomplished otherwise. Or, one can set the bowl into a pan of ice cubes, or one of chipped ice sprinkled with salt, and leave it there for a few moments before whipping the cream with a rotary egg beater. When stiff enough, sweeten to taste. This is generally better if used immediately. Some excellent cooks beat a tablespoonful of evaporated milk thoroughly into the bowl of whipped cream just before serving, to increase the quantity and add to the flavor.

To protect the clothing from the splash of cream from the beater, in the middle of a piece of plain paper a hole may be torn large enough to admit the handle of the beater, then the paper fitted down over the bowl and held in place with a rubber band, if necessary.

Whipped cream that will not separate may be made ahead of time. For this, soak 1 teaspoonful of gelatine in 1 tablespoonful of cold water for five minutes, then dissolve it over hot water. Beat this into 1 cupful of chilled cream ready for whipping, and beat until the cream is stiff. Sweeten to taste and set aside in the refrigerator to chill until serving time.

Using Evaporated Milk

Unsweetened evaporated milk, properly treated, can be substituted for whipping cream with excellent results. Turn the milk into the top of a double boiler, scald it over boiling water, then chill it thoroughly by setting the container into cold water or its equivalent. The milk should be chilled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit at least, but should not be allowed to freeze. The film that during scalding collects on the surface of the milk and on the sides and bottom of the pan should not be discarded as it blends smoothly with the rest during whipping and it aids in the stiffening. Whip the chilled milk with the egg beater until it stands up like whipped cream, then sweeten and otherwise flavor it to taste. It may then be used in all the ways whipped cream is employed, making a very attractive garnish and a delicious sauce.

Another excellent substitute for whipped cream, and one welcomed for its novelty and economy, is egg white beaten to a fine, stiff foam, to which grated apple is added to give the desired flavor and texture, then enough sugar to suit the taste. Gelatine, prepared as previously directed, may be thoroughly whipped in at the last to give the garnish even better "staying" qualities if it is desired to get this part of the meal out of the way some time before it is to be served.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

With the Motif X

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

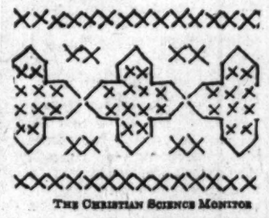
The letter X illustrates with simplicity an important rule used when designing. If one of its oblique lines stood alone it would be in danger of falling, but if it were crossed with another line the same size, leaning in the opposite direction, it would be perfectly balanced and capable of standing alone.

Balance is a rule which must be adhered to when designing. Motif, repetition and balance are all discernible in the L and X designs. If methods of embroidery now in vogue is cross stitching. It is not difficult, requires little exertion, and its beauty has continued for many generations. Almost priceless examples are to be seen in the period rooms at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and later samples in the "fancy goods" sections of dry goods stores.

The first four L movements illustrated and described in an earlier article may be interspersed with the first four X's shown today, and can be used to trim the sleeves and vests of dresses—knitted, crocheted or woven. The narrowest at the wrist and belt line, and the widest rows at the elbow and neck line, alternating rudiments and rules are carefully followed, making original designs should b. possible to anyone sufficiently interested to make the attempt. These lessons are intended for home decorations and wearing apparel. One of the most popular and grading them carefully. Place lemon color near purples, orange near blues, and greens near the reds. Use yarn.

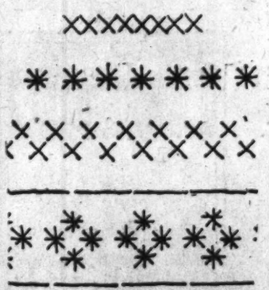
BELLE VESEY.

[Motif and Repetition were discussed on this page on Aug. 11, 1933.]



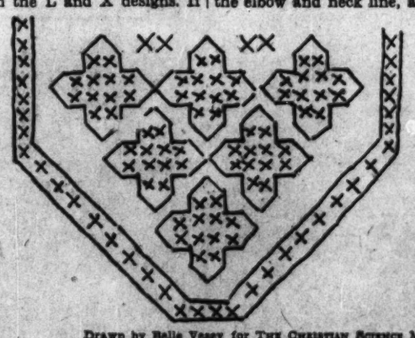
The Christian Science Monitor

Section of Border Design Made With Motif X.



The Christian Science Monitor

The Letter X Can Be the Basis of a Simple, Well-Balanced Design.



Drawn by Belle Vesey for The Christian Science Monitor

Design for a Pocket, Made With Letter X.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To Clean Baby Carriage Wheels

Have a vegetable brush with a handle hanging under the side of the front step and, when you come in from taking baby for a walk and find the carriage wheels muddy, you can easily brush all fresh mud off before the buggy is brought in the house. (Mrs.) M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Paper Bags to the Rescue

To keep lettuce fresh from day to day. A simple and very effectual way is to dampen slightly the lettuce, not wet it or it would go rotten, put it into a strong paper bag and screw the top round tightly. Put in a cool place, but not necessarily in the ice box. It will be as fresh the next day as if just pulled from the garden.

Rhubarb and cucumbers will keep firm for several days without being put into the ice box if completely wrapped, without damping, in several sheets of newspaper, and kept in a cool place. (Mrs.) F. B. E., Sutton, Surrey, Eng.

[Send in you best Kitchen Kinks to the Editor of the Women's Pages. If you send three that are good enough to print we will be glad to pay $1 for the trio. But if you have only one and wish to share it regardless, as many of the above were shared, send it along anyway simply in exchange for having read these.]

For That 'Box From Home'

Here Is What Children Away at School Like to Find

By Elizabeth Prudden Cox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STATISTICS on this and that, statistics on subjects important or unimportant, according to the way you look at them, are the order of the day. Of primary importance, from the viewpoint of boys and girls away at boarding school or college, is a recent survey to discover the most popular fillers for the ever-welcome "box from home."

According to popular vote the following foods are the ones most hungrily anticipated as eager fingers tear the paper and string from box or basket: fruit, cookies and cakes, candy, and the "makings" of a buffet supper.

Apples and oranges come first to thought in the line of fruit, with kumquats and grapefruit adding their small and large share of color and tartness. To many school boys and girls a favorite way of serving grapefruit is to peel it and remove all the tough inner skin, eating the separate sections without sugar, as one would an orange. Packaged raisins are always at home with other fruits, as are figs, dates and the larger prunes, either plain or stuffed. At boarding schools where pupils are discouraged from receiving sweets, fruits are a happy selection.

Munchy Cookies Are Favorites

Cookies, particularly the munchy kind, are more to be desired, it has been revealed, than small cakes, since the latter are apt to become dry. Moist cakes, however, such as fruit cake in loaf form, are always sure of a welcome. These stand transportation better if they are not frosted. Chewy brownies and date and nut bars rank high in favor, while for a less sweet cookie Scotch shortbread is recommended as easy to make and of good keeping quality.

Candies, strangely enough, do not meet with as much enthusiasm as might be expected. Frequently they are too sweet. But it is generally conceded that hard candies and "chewies" have a long lasting quality that helps to sweeten the arduous task of preparing for exams.

In the matter of provisions for a chafing dish or electric grill supper the combinations are practically endless. Wafers, salted, unsalted, slightly or decidedly sweetened, are unfailingly a safe choice. Cheese, in bulk, in packages, or in tempting boxes of individual wedges, will be hailed with joy. Cocoa, olives, sardines, sandwich spreads in countless variety, bouillon cubes or extract, pickles, jellies, salted nuts, all have their place on a student desk hastily cleared for a buffet supper.

Pack Carefully

In sending food by express or parcel post, great care must be taken to pack each item separately, and with plenty of wadding to prevent breakage. No one wants to receive a box of cookies which contains nothing but crumbs, or to find that the salted nuts have all spilled out through a hole in the wrapping. If, in addition, the separate packages are wrapped with bright paper and string, the fun of unpacking the box will have some of the reminiscent thrill of childhood's Christmas stocking.

The following recipes are easy to make and welcome-guaranteed:

Scotch Shortbreads

Cream
¾ cup butter, and add gradually
1½ cups powdered sugar, beating constantly. Work in
3 cups flour, using hands in mixing.

Press into a buttered pan to a depth of ½ inch, and prick with a fork frequently in even rows. Bake 35 minutes in a moderate oven (350°).

Brownies

Mix in order given
½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
½ cup flour
2 squares chocolate, melted
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chopped nut meats

Bake 20 minutes in a moderate over (350°).

Black Walnut Caramels

Bring to a boil
2 cups sugar
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon salt.

To this mixture add
1 cup sugar which has been caramelized in a heavy saucepan. Boil until a few drops tested in cold water will form a decidedly hard ball, almost brittle. Remove from fire, add
1 cup black walnut meats, and pour into a buttered pan. When cold, cut in squares and wrap each piece in waxed paper.

When Making Those Playsuits

Glen Ridge, N. J.

Dear Friends:

On the Women's Page of Jan. 3, is an article entitled "They Can Tumble Joyfully if You Make Them These Playsuits." With the thought that it is an article of interest to every mother, I am sending you two ideas from my own experience in making playsuits which may prove as great a blessing to some other mother as they have to me.

The anklets and wristlets for playsuits may be made very successfully from tops of worn cotton or woolen socks, or golf hose, when the feet are worn, but not the tops.

Zippers, which are expensive to buy, may be removed from discarded jackets, leggings, galoshes, etc., and sewed on the new garments.

These ideas presented themselves to me as have others at times when there was great need to first take account of "what was in the house." The Monitor is a blessing I hope never to be without.

(Mrs.) A. G. D.

[Thank you, Mrs. D., for these helpful ideas.—Editor.]

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A Lady in HOLLYWOOD writes to us:

"When one has found complete satisfaction in quality and wearability of articles purchased, one glad to extend this good news to others, and this has been done many times in recommending your Pequot sheets and pillow cases.

"I judge we have purchased these goods for twenty years and there has been no fault to be found, but on the contrary, great merit.

"Because of this I was most pleased to read your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor."

If you have used Pequot sheets and found them smooth, white, and long-wearing—won't you pass the good word along, too? Your own experience is a far more convincing thing than all the words we can write.

Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

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NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

Here's the latest . . . the Transparent NuAce Mounting Corner. You can see right through it! Neatest way of mounting stamps, postcards, snapshots, etc. Stamps or prints held firmly in place, yet instantly removed for inspection without harm. 80 corners to the package. Other NuAce styles. "Regular" and "Junior," in 6 colors, 100 to the package; Gold or Silver, 60 to the package.

NuAce Corners, any style, 10c a package at dealers or 5 and 10c stores; or send 10c for package and samples.

25 GOULD STREET READING, MASS

ACE ART COMPANY

WHITTEMORE'S Oil Paste

A special value in this extra large can with the easy opener

WHITTEMORE BROS. Cambridge, Mass.

Your Night at the Theater...

YOU anticipate with pleasure those evenings that you go out for dinner and the theater, so delightful is the change from the everyday routine. You can often obtain information that will add to your enjoyment by referring to the advertisements of restaurants and amusements published in The Christian Science Monitor.

THESE ADVERTISEMENTS appear each day on the MONITOR'S SPORTS PAGE

Season Your Food With

Fresh Fragrant Spice

For the first time in your life taste and smell FRESH SPICE! Stale spices are next to worthless. Their delicate oils vanish in air—flavoring properties go. Only KINSELLA Vacuum Packed Spices in crystal glass insure true flavor and wanted results. Handsome Bakelite Dredger Measuring Top. Handy—visible supply—colorful, pungent spices that delight you. 23 varieties.

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GET ACQUAINTED OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you, send One Dollar today for Kitchen Test Assortment—Allspice, Black Pepper, Cayenne, Celery Salt, Cinnamon, Cloves, Garlic Salt, Ginger, Nutmeg, Paprika.

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TOWER GROVE AVENUE

1874 ST. LOUIS, MO. 1874

The Home Forum

Snowbound at Middlebrook

REALLY bad weather is rare with us at Middlebrook, so we must enjoy it while we may. Snow, of course, is a remarkable treat, reserved for special occasions, often a full year apart. We never have enough of it before the west wind huffs and puffs, with warm breath off the sea, and blows it all away in a twinkling. We have to make the most of it while it lasts and you would be surprised to see what a bustle and stir we can produce over six inches of snow, what preparations for a prolonged blizzard, what alarm for the birds and the plants foolish enough to be caught in bloom, what a pioneer feeling of hardihood, as if we were plunged into the middle of an arctic winter! We know secretly that it will be gone before the week-end, that underneath it the bulbs are pushing out of the ground. But who can grudge us this little touch of the frontier, this dash of innocent adventure?

Well, we are snowbound today, cut off from the world by snow banks which are a good nine inches deep in places. It is a thrilling sensation, and we do not spoil it by venturing even as far as the main road. No tracks cross those frozen white wastes of nearly three hundred yards. No foot has trod the side road. We know now how it feels to be frozen in the northern seas for the winter.

This, mark you, is no ordinary snow; or, rather, this is no ordinary setting for it. Our little world about Middlebrook, we feel sure, looks different from any other world with the snow upon it—no flat fields of white here, no mere Christmas card scenes of snow-laden fir trees, none of your conventional blizzards from the movies or glaciers in the Rockies. Instead, a curious, unreal fairyland, out of a child's book, a jolly chaos of green, mossy rocks all frosted like cake; of oak trees half their trunks white, half black; of red holly and Cotoneaster berries peeping, like eyes, out of white puffs, of yellow jasmine flowers opening like tiny yellow stars through thick collars of snow.

* * *

We don't really know much about snow here, though. Robin, the little boy next door, had never seen any before and Joan Edith, his sister, couldn't explain very well where it came from. It came all of a sudden in the night, so softly that no one suspected its presence until the morning. When Joan Edith said it had come down out of the sky, Robin was rather skeptical and, having watched his mother many times icing cakes, seemed to imagine that in some way it was connected with the sugar bin and the oven. A taste of it convinced him, however, that it was a cold and cheerless kind of frosting, lacking in flavor.

Joan Edith immediately instructed him in the solemn rite of building a snow man. She had built several before and knew all about it. But it wasn't a very successful snow man after all—only about eighteen inches high and with no appreciable head or body, except as one of Robin's red cloth caps and three buttons inserted in a row indicated vaguely which was the top of the snow man and which was the middle.

Anyway, the poor fellow didn't last long. Robin, concluding that he would be cold out there all by himself in the middle of the lawn, carried him bodily into the cellar and set him down near the furnace. When he returned after lunch to see how the snow man was faring, all he could find was his red cap, three buttons and a pool of water on the basement floor. I think he suspected his sister of removing his friend, but no further clues were discovered. You must remember that we don't know much about snow at Middlebrook.

But there is real work to do if we are to survive this spell of weather. First of all, observing another rite which is venerable with us—as old, indeed, as the oldest goldfish, Rupert, who has been here seven years—we march up to the lily pond among the high rocks. We march up, Joan Edith, Robin and I, with an ax, a shovel and a hoe. These are designed respectively to cut a hole through the ice on the lily pond, so that the goldfish and the turtles may enjoy fresh air, to dig out the broken ice and to hoe back any spare pieces that get in the way.

It is a rite more honored in the observance than in the necessity. That is to say, the ice is a bare quarter of an inch thick and an axe is hardly necessary to shatter it. Still, we have always shattered the ice once a year with the ax, and it seems the thing to do. Joan Edith shovels it away with her little shovel and Robin wields his hoe, desperately, as if the need of the goldfish and turtles for fresh air were acute. They, not in the least appreciative, lie in the mud, deep down, quite cozy and caring nothing for our efforts or the snow.

* * *

We are all a little amazed at this new world about us, and feel that we scarcely know our way around in it. We cannot recognize the great rocks at all; for, while we have always called them the Alps among ourselves, they were gray and black and green with soft cushions of rock—now they are Alps indeed with glaciers falling down their sides and snow fields sweeping over the fields of gentians, across the primula patch and into the oak woods.

There are no paths or trails left in a garden which was so carefully laid out only yesterday, so well marked for the traveler, no paths, no land marks, only an unbroken coating of white, stretching in all directions, with the faint prints of a few birds' feet in it.

Their tracks make us remember that we must feed them before dusk—another rite always observed when we have a cold snap, but seldom appreciated by the birds. It means wheedling stale bread out of the kitchen next door, sprinkling crumbs on the bare ground under the great fir tree and then waiting quietly behind the laurel hedge for the birds to arrive. Usually they don't bother with our offerings, but prefer the berberis berries under the window yonder, which sometimes even the lordly pheasants and giant woodpeckers deign to sample. Still, as John Edith always observes, we couldn't enjoy our dinner with a blizzard raging outside (and a full six inches of slushy snow) if we hadn't provided for the birds.

There are others, alas, whom we cannot provide for. Inevitably, when the snow is gone, we shall find some poor lost traveler who has been buried under it. Last winter it was Topsy, the black doll, who came through the snow bleached quite white, but otherwise appeared sound enough and lived to a ripe old age. The year before that Hiawatha, the Indian doll with the red blanket, spent a week in a snow bank and never spoke a word afterward. This time we discover Teddy in the nick of time, Teddy, the bear who has been with us now for five years and is still hale and hearty. Like the seasoned Arctic explorer he is, Teddy is lying comfortably with his little black nose just above the snow to breathe and, having been dried out before the furnace (like the unhappy snow man) is ready to go to bed next door with Robin, as usual. But it was a narrow escape.

And, when they wake up next door in the morning, the new world has gone and the old world has come back again. The warm west wind has been huffing and puffing all night lon. He has licked all the frosting off the mossy rocks. He has blown all the cotton wool off the holly bushes and the oak trees. The trails are clear again and open to the traveler. We are thawed out, no longer snowbound.

Where the snow lay yesterday there are green shoots of snowdrops instead, two inches high and almost ready to bloom. A dozen new yellow stars have shot out on the jasmine, which only last evening was carrying its little load of white. And the crumbs which we scattered so carefully under the great fir tree lie there, untouched and rather soggy. Once more we must endure good weather.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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Green in February

Close to the house
I saw a tuft of grass
Green as in days of June,
Bedded in glass.

Brave emerald spears
Pricked through the ice
Like tiny heralds
Wearing spring's device.

Only one patch of green
Bright against the snow,
Yet I glimpsed fragrant vistas
Of apple trees in blow.

LOUISE DARCY.

Courtesy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Cithara Player and Listener": A Greek Vase Decoration

The Vicomte and The Lady

Among the French books in the Tucker House library, belonging to the "old Judge," the first St. George Tucker in Virginia, are a number bearing the name and bookplate of the Vicomte de Pontevès Gien.

The history of these books, dignified little volumes in calf and gilt tooling, published early in the eighteenth century, was long a puzzle to the present owners of the library; but lately there was unearthed a letter in French from the Vicomte himself, which explains them as a parting gift to Colonel St. George Tucker from one who was perhaps a companion in arms, one of the young French adventurers who had come over with Rochambeau. The letter was written from a vessel in Chesapeake Bay; and the Vicomte, on the point of departure, sends his friend these books from his own library, together with remembrances to other friends in Virginia, mentioning particularly Miss Nelson, of Yorktown.

A still older packet of papers yielded a page of writing in the same hand that gives a very intimate picture of the young Frenchman in a much more frivolous mood. It is evidently a lesson in English which the gallant Vicomte was given by St. George Tucker. On a large sheet of paper the pupil has written a series of sentences in most scholarly French, very courtly sentences, evidently intended for use when bidding farewell to a lady in Yorktown. One instantly decides she is Miss Nelson, and pictures the scene in the garden of the old Nelson house.

Monsieur the Vicomte must have been blankly ignorant of the English tongue, for over each of his French phrases he has written his translation in the most remarkable phonetic spelling, proving that the words were intended to be memorized and used in conversation. To make certain of learning the right phrases, the Frenchman encircled each pair of sentences with a heavy black line, corralling them, as it were, so that the meaning of the unknown English words should not escape him. Here are some typical examples of the polite remarks which Monsieur le Vicomte of Pontevés, of the quaint little town of Gien, on the bank of the Loire, made to Miss Nelson one hundred and fifty years ago as they promenaded the garden beside the warm brick walls of the old Virginia house, while the York river shone blue in the sunlight, as it does today.

"Ai em go-en tou Boston bot hélas mai hairte rimens at York." (Fenced in with this on the page on which it was written are the words, "Je vais à Boston, mais, hélas! mon coeur reste à York.")

"Happé for mi had ai not come tou York." (Heureux pour moi si je ne fûsse point venu à York.)

"Effe yuo ôuer less lovely ai ôud fil les pen oin ai think ai most quoit you." (Si vous etiez moins charmante, je sentirai moins de douleur en pensant qu'il faut que je vous quitte.)

"On youä acconte ai çhal quoit York ôuithe mottse regret." (Pour rapport à vous, je quitterai York avec bien du regret.)

"Your äis have perst mai harte." (Vos yeux m'ont percé le coeur.)

"Ai yam verimottse in love ofiou." (Je suis veritablement amoureux de vous.)

"Ai love you tou mottse tou bi eble tou' consil mai pashun." (Je vous aime trop, pour pouvoir cacher l'excès de mon amour.)

There are other phrases in the same vein, but these suffice to give an idea of the Frenchman's words. But would, oh would, if walls have ears, that the walls of the old house might tell us what answer Miss Nelson of Yorktown made to the Vicomte de Pontevés of Gien.—From "A Williamsburg Scrap Book," compiled by the Williamsburg Garden Club. (Richmond, Va.: Dietz.)

IT WOULD be possible to study the history of art through ceramics or pottery, alone. Throughout the ages vases and jars and dishes were shaped and ornamented in accordance with the current taste. Somehow the potters transmitted to their craft an imagery expressive of their ideals, their interest in people and nature and design. Some found beauty in shaping the vase, some in coloring it or drenching it with a lustrous glaze, some by painting, drawing or incising lines upon it. The beauty of Egyptian vases is in the material, alabaster and faience; the beauty of Persian vases is in the floral ornament of anolent Greek vases, in the graceful portrayals of people.

The Greek artist was charmed by the subject of the human form swathed in graceful garments. He contrived a manner in which he drew the figure, the face, the drapery in a dozen or two lines. He was so skillful he could portray subjects in all attitudes and positions seated, standing, running, dancing, in chariots, astride horses. He rather enjoyed the more difficult postures, for that became a challenge to his artistic gift. If a person was gay, he would convey gayety to the very swing of his robes; if sad, one would feel his dolorous mood in the sagging line.

The vase designer accomplished two things: first, he portrayed people; second, he used the portraits as decorative features. The adornment must gratify the eye, it must be gracious, pleasing. It must not be too obtrusive; it must take its place comfortably on the side of the vessel. As if to establish it tidily in place, the designer would inclose it in borders in which were inscribed those beautiful and simple motives: the honeysuckle, the meander, the egg and dart.

These two figures have been photographed from a storage jar, called "amphora," in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They represent a cithara player and a listener. One must turn the jar in a complete revolution in order to see the two figures. The player is plucking the strings of the cithara, his head thrown back in song. His black-bordered garment is spotted with little circles and crosses and dots which seem akin to the shower of notes sung and played. His hair, bound with a fillet, fringes his forehead.

The listener's head is bent in contemplation; he leans upon a tall stick which seems barbed like blackthorn. His garment, drawn over his shoulder, veils his head and then it is swung under the right shoulder and over the left forearm. The lines flow in slow dignified curves; they induce a sense of rest and tranquillity in the onlooker who seems to feel in them the quality of the music heard.

The lines have been drawn with a pen. If we study them closely, we will notice how accurately they trace the shape of a shoulder, a wrist, a chin; how efficiently they give an illusion of the bulk of the figure.

Beneath there are two segments of border of the meander design.

D. A.

Requirement

We live by Faith; but Faith is not the slave
Of text and legend. Reason's voice and God's,
Nature's and Duty's, never are at odds.
What asks our Father of His children, save
Justice and mercy and humility,
A reasonable service of good deeds,
Pure living, tenderness to human needs,
Reverence and trust, and prayer for light to see
The Master's footprints in our daily ways?
No knotted scourge nor sacrificial knife,
But the calm beauty of an ordered life
Whose very breathing is unworded praise!—
A life that stands as all true lives have stood,
Firm-rooted in the faith that God is Good.

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, Poems.

Brīvības likums

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

KRISTIGUMA meistars, Kristus Jēzus, darbojās no Prāta bezgalības atzīšanas viedokļa. Un vai piedzīvojumi pastāvīgi nepierāda, ka viņa ceļš ir vienīgais, pa kuru sasniegt patieso jēdzienu par brīvību? Visas cilvēces bailes, nojautas un ciešanas cēlušās no ticības, kas piejem par īstiem abus—Prātu un matēriju, labu un launu. Šī pārliecība, ka būtiskie pretstati var būt līdzesoši un kopā darboties cilvēkā, rada šķietāmu dualismu, kas veicina sajukumu un karojošas teorijas un tura cilvēci vaļā. Un tomēr pirmais rakstītais Dieva apsolījums cilvēkam Viņa ģimī bija valdība.

Negrozāmi pasaule tuvojusēs atzinai, ka visa cilvēce ir savstarpīgi atkariga un ka nepieciešami visiem kopā progresēt. Šai kopējā progresa ideālā kļūst skaidrs, ka vienīgi ar individuālo atsvabināšanos no matēriāliem slēdzieniem un jutekļu pierādījumiem var sasniegt pasaules brivību. Uzticamība, dalīta starp Prātu un matēriju, nekad nevar nest īstas brivības drošību un mieru, pēc kuras cilvēce visur tik karsti ilgojas.

Ar kādu dedzību Izraelieši lūdza Dievu, "Atved atpakaļ mūsu cietumniekus"! Atvešana, ko Meistars pastāvīgi demonstrēja, bija maldu pilniga atcelšana ar Patiesību. Kad viņš sastapās ar viltoto prasījumu, ka matērija noteic jeb valda, Kristus Jēzus pierādīja, ka Prāta pilnīgā ideja ir klātesoša, lai tiktu garīgi uztverta. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselībā ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) Mary Baker Eddy sniedz šos pārliecinošos vārdus (lp. 251): "Dievišķigais Prāts dara pilnīgu, darbojas uz tā-saukto cilvēcisko prātu caur patiesību, vada cilvēcisko prātu atmest visus maldus, atrast dievišķigo Prātu par vienīgo Prātu, un grēka, slimības un nāves dziedinātāju."

Kad lielais Ceļa-rādītājs gāja pa Judeju, viņš atrada laudis, kas bija grēka, slimības, kildu un nabadzības saistīti, un kuriem ļoti vajadzēja viņa atsvabinošās darbības. Strādādams līdzcietīgi viņu vidū, rādīdams tiem pilnīgāku dzīves jēgumu, viņš saistīja daudzus pie savas mācības un pārliecināja tos, ka ja tie turpinās sekot viņa vārdiem, viņa atpestošai vēstij, tad viņi atzis patiesību un patiesība tos atsvabinās. Kristīgā Zinātne dara mūs spējīgus turpināt viņa vārdā, jo tā ir patiesi "patiesības Gars." Iepriecinātājs, kas, kā viņš sacija, vedis "visā patiesībā," un liks atcerēties visu, ko viņš sacījis un darījis, lai atjaunotu cilvēci.

Ir daudz tādu mūsu dienās, kas atrodas materiālā tā-sauktā likuma pavēles kalpībā, bet kuros pamodināta liela cerība, tādēļ ka fiziska un moraliska dziedināšana padarita iespējama ar saprašanu par Dieva patieso dabu un vienīgumu, un par viņu pašu patieso patību kā viena Prāta līdzību. Ar Kristīgās Zinātnes palīdzību tie mācas meklēt un atrast visu patieso identitāti idejās, ne matērijā. Šīs patiesības īsteņošana dara cilvēci spējīgu novērsties no šķietāmiem sarežģijumiem, nepanesamām naidīgām ietekmēm, un piegriesties augošai saprašanai par universālu labklājību un apvienotu darbību, kurus nodibināt var vienīgi pareiza gariga domāšana un tās izrietoša pareiza dzīvošana.

Kad Pāvils un Zilas bija iemesti cietumā un ieslēgti siekstos, tie bija tik paļāvīgi bezgalīgā Prāta visspēcībai, ka viņi griezās pie Dieva pastāvīgā lūgšanā; tie dziedāja slavas dziesmas un kustējās brīvi garigas saprašanas valstībā, kurā ir pilniga valdība. Viņu dievišķigā Prāta varas un klātesamības īsteņošana skāra ari to domas, kas bija viņu tuvumā. Iznākumā, atkrita netikai cietumnieku materiālo kavekļu un važu jēdziens, bet ari cietuma sarga sirds pārvērtās un pildijās ar ilgām ieiet Gara brivībā, kura spēka pierādījumam viņš bija lieciniek.

Kristīgā Zinātne sniedz svētito pārliecību, ka visi var "atrast pret maldiem vislabako pretlidzekli Patiesības dzivību-dodošā spēkā, kas iedarbojas uz cilvēcisko piejēmumu, —spēkā, kas atver cietuma durvis saistītiem un atbrivo gūsteknus fiziski un moraliski" (Zinātne un Veselība, lp. 495). Ja ar garigu saprašanu iegūts individuāls jēdziens par valdību tā sauktās materiālās nospiestības kolektivā parādība, pasauligo mērķu pārpratumi, neapmierinātība un nesaskaņa, kas pavada pasauligo cenšanos, dos vietu veselībai un harmonijai, izpaustām skīstībā, mierā, kārtīgā darbībā un istā sadarbībā. Šī sadarbība, kuras vajadzību pasaule tik sāpīgi sajūt, un pēc kuras daudzas tautas pastāvīgi cenšas, ir atklāta un to vajaga demonstrēt kā galvenā kārtā norādošu uz Dieva un cilvēka sadarbību—vienīgo Prātu, darbojošos caur savu pārstāvi, cilvēku, un dievišķigo Prinscipu, pierādītu ar savu paša būtisko ideju darbību.

Dievišķigā likuma labdarība un spēks pārspēj materiālas pasaules dualismu, dalītas valstības nesaskaņu ar tās nepamatotiem un nežēligiem aprobežojumiem, stūrgalvigo sacensību, un ievada paliekošā mierā un brivībā, kurus viņš pamudināja meklēt un sagaidit viņa visaugstākās milestības vēstījumā. Viņš sacija: "Pasaulē jums būs bēdas, bet turat drošu prātu, es pasauli esmu uzvarējis."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevnieciba (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Visit to the Home of Roland Hayes

It is a starlit evening of early spring. We are admitted by a Negro butler, and the room in which we find ourselves is softly lighted and hospitable. Much of the floor space is taken up by folding chairs, which face a well-proportioned platform at the other end of the room. Behind the grand piano, in a position of prominence above the mantelpiece, hangs an oil painting of the singer's mother. Great care is evidenced in the lighting of the portrait, as in the other details of the room. All of its appointments betoken a desire for harmony.

Soon after we are seated, our attention is drawn to the little group of Negroes and white people which comprises the audience. A simple dignity prevails, and a justifiable pride seems to radiate from the Negro portion of the group. A son of their race has risen to fame! That is true; but, over and beyond that fact, Roland Hayes is their friend.

Finally, the singer himself comes down the flight of wide stairs—a distinguished figure. Unostentatiously, he talks with a few of the guests, and then quietly disappears, soon to reappear upon the platform. With him is a young girl of his own race, who, through his kindness, is about to make her début as a pianist. His remarks are gracious; he has set the stage for her—and the concert begins.

At the close of a satisfying program of Beethoven, Bach, Chopin and a few modern composers there is an informal period for visiting, and it is then that we obtain a close view of our host.

To talk with Roland Hayes is to feel his sincere humility. All thought of race drops away and we find ourselves speaking simply and naturally of our common devotion to music. In his lovely, resonant voice, he says: "The cello? I have a cello here—I cannot play a note on it, but I love it!" And here we have the keynote of his character—a deep and honest appreciation of beauty. He surrounds himself with it. Not alone the beauty of outward things and objects, but the innate beauty of fine thoughts.

M. E. W.

Freedom's Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE master Christian, Christ Jesus, worked from the standpoint of acceptance of Mind's infinitude. And does not experience prove constantly that his is the only way by which to attain a true sense of freedom? All the fears, forebodings, and sufferings of mankind have sprung from the belief which accepts as real both Mind and matter, good and evil. This conviction, that essential opposites can be coexistent and coöperative in man, creates a seeming dualism which instigates confusion and warring theories, and holds humanity in bonds. And yet the first recorded promise of God to man in His image was dominion.

Steadily the world has moved on toward awareness of the interdependence of all mankind, of the necessity that all must progress together. In this ideal of a united advance, it becomes clear that only by individual emergence out of material reasoning and sense-evidence can the freedom of the world be gained. Loyalty divided between Mind and matter can never yield the assurance and peace of genuine freedom, for which humanity everywhere so ardently longs.

With what fervency the Israelites prayed to God, "Turn again our captivity"! The turn which the Master demonstrated constantly was the complete reversal which Truth gives to error. When he was faced with the counterfeit claim, that matter conditions or controls, Christ Jesus proved that Mind's perfect idea is present to be spiritually perceived. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy gives this assuring word (p. 251): "Divine Mind makes perfect, acts upon the so-called human mind through truth, leads the human mind to relinquish all error, to find the divine Mind to be the only Mind, and the healer of sin, disease, death."

As the great Way-shower went about Judea, he found people who were fettered by sin, disease, strife, poverty, and sorely in need of his liberating ministry. Working compassionately among them, showing forth to them a more abundant sense of life, he drew many to his teaching and assured them that if they continued to follow his words, his saving message, they would then know the truth, and the truth would make them free. Christian Science enables us to continue in his word, for it is indeed "the Spirit of truth," the Comforter, which he said would lead "into all truth," and bring to remembrance all that he had said and done to regenerate mankind.

There are many today who were in hard bondage under the decree of material so-called law, but in whom great hope has been awakened because of physical and moral healings made possible through the understanding of God's true nature and oneness, and their own true selfhood as the likeness of the one Mind. Through Christian Science they learn to seek and to find all true identity in ideas, not in matter. The realization of this truth enables humanity to turn from seeming constrictions and intolerable, dividing influences to the growing apprehension of universal well-being and the united activity which only right spiritual thinking and its resultant righteous living can establish.

When Paul and Silas were made prisoners and placed in the stocks, so confident were they of the all-power of infinite Mind that they turned to God in constant prayer; they sang praises and moved freely in the realm of spiritual understanding, wherein is complete dominion. Their realization of divine Mind's might and ever-presence touched also the thought of those around. As a result, not only did the sense of material barriers and fetters fall away from the prisoners, but the jailor's heart was transformed and he was filled with desire to enter into the freedom of Spirit, the evidence of whose power he had witnessed.

Christian Science holds out the blessed assurance that all may "find a sovereign antidote for error in the life-giving power of Truth acting on human belief, a power which opens the prison doors to such as are bound, and sets the captive free physically and morally" (Science and Health, p. 495). As the individual sense of dominion is won through spiritual understanding, collective phenomena of so-called material depression, the misunderstandings of worldly purposes, and the dissatisfaction and discord attendant upon worldly pursuits will give place to health and harmony, expressed in purity, peace, ordered activity, and genuine coöperation. This coöperation, of which the world stands so sorely in need, and toward which many nations are constantly striving, has been revealed and must be demonstrated as fundamentally indicating the coöperation of God and man—the one Mind operating through its representative, man, and divine Principle proved through the activity of its own essential ideas.

The beneficence and might of divine law are overcoming the material world of dualism, the discord of a divided kingdom with its groundless and cruel limitations and willful striving, and are ushering in the abiding peace and freedom which the Master gained, and which he encouraged all to seek and to expect in his message of supreme love. He said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian)

How William Morris Revived Weaving

Embroidery be loved, for here the worker had an almost absolutely free hand. There was no "excuse" in embroidery for anything short of striking beauty. "It is not worth doing," he said, "unless it is either very copious and rich, or very delicate—or both. For such an art nothing patchy or scrappy, or half-starved should be done." Tapestry weaving stood next in freedom of method, and this was not only a favourite art with him, but one which he carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection, he and Burne-Jones combining their designs to produce results coming nearer to the old Arras effects than to the work of modern weavers. In tapestry-weaving Morris used the haute lisse or "high loom," the weaver holding apart with his left hand the threads of the warp which stands upright before him as with his right hand he works his bobbins in and out, seeing the picture he is making in a mirror placed on the other side of the loom. The interest of Morris in the weaving craft is said to have been first awakened by the sight of a man in the street selling toy models of weaving machines, one of which he promptly bought for experimental purposes. It was many years before he could find a full-sized loom of the kind he wanted, which had become obsolete or nearly so, and which was the only style of loom he would consider using, as it was most like the looms on which the splendid fabrics of mediæval times had been woven. By such difficulties he was rarely baffled. In the case of his tapestries the method he proposed to revive had died out in Cromwell's time and there was no working model which could be used as a guide. But there was an old French official handbook that came in his way, from which he was able to pick up the details of the craft and this sufficed. His personal familiarity with his process is apparent in his various discussions of it. He speaks with the authority of a workman whose hand has held the tool. This practical and positive knowledge saved him from the sentimentalism into which his theories might otherwise have led him. He designed his patterns fully aware of the way in which they were going to behave in the process of application. When in 1882 he was called upon to give evidence before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the subject of technical instruction, he urged the necessity of this working-knowledge on the part of every designer. "I think it essential," he said, "that a designer should learn the practical way of carrying out the work for which he designs; he ought to be able to weave himself."—ELISABETH LUTHER CARY, in "William Morris, Poet, Craftsman, Socialist." (New York: Putnam.)

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Cochet Still Looking For His First Victory Over Vines on the Courts

Tilden Faces Plaa in First Garden Match

Doubles Play to Follow Vines-Cochet Singles Feature in Garden

Schedule at the Garden Tonight
Singles

7:45 p. m.—Martin Plaa, France, vs. William T. Tilden 2d, United States.

Henri Cochet, France, vs. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States.

Doubles

Tilden and Vines vs. Cochet and Plaa.

Henri Cochet of France, who in his amateur days was regarded by Big Bill Tilden as the best all-round tennis player in the world, is still looking for his first victory over Elly Vines on the tennis courts. Tonight, in the Boston Garden, the former French Davis Cup star will be given a chance to down the Californian, his second since they both turned professional. In their first meeting as paid players Vines, before a gathering of 12,000 in the Madison Square Garden, New York, trounced the overseas ace, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

In that first meeting as professionals it was terrific speed that proved the undoing of the Frenchman. Vines's service, followed up by speedy ground strokes and brilliant hitting in forecourt, gave the tall Californian his first victory since these two met at Wimbledon in 1933. In their other meetings as amateurs in the Davis Cup challenge round and in the United States championship at Forest Hills in 1932 Vines was always on the winning side of the net.

Tonight these two tennis experts are expected to keep the tennis fans of Greater Boston and other parts of New England on edge from the first to the last stroke. Cochet has only recently arrived in the United States from the outdoor courts of South America, while Vines has had a coast-to-coast tour of the indoor tennis courts with Tilden.

In the opening singles match of the evening at 7:45, Tilden faces Plaa for the first time since their three-set battle in Madison Square Garden last Monday night, which Tilden won at 6—4, 6—3, 11—9. Plaa in this match made a good impression with the crowd in spite of the fact he was playing his first match in the United States, and, like Cochet, was lacking the canvas-court experience of the American professionals.

The doubles match between the two tall Americans and the two short Frenchmen will round out a full evening of first-class tennis. Tomorrow night, the singles lineup will be reversed with Tilden meeting Cochet and Vines playing against Plaa.

Princeton Tightens Second-Place Hold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23—Defeating Yale varsity by 36 to 26, the Princeton University basketball team strengthened its grip on second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League standing here last night. The setback pushed the Eli further down in the race for the championship they held in 1933.

Capt. R. Kenneth Fairman '34 scored 13 points for Princeton, while E H. Nikkel '34 scored 12 for Yale. The Tigers rallied for an early lead, being ahead 20 to 8 as the half ended. In the second period, Yale came within five points of their rivals, but could do no more.

Princeton		Yale
Nevitt, lf	rg, Miles	
Ceppi, Fairman, rf	lg, Klein, Reese	
Seibert, c	c, Wilson	
MacMillan, lg	rf, Baner, Nikkel	
Grebauskas, rg	lf, DeAngelis	

Score—Princeton 36, Yale 26. Goals from floor—Fairman 4, MacMillan 4, Ceppi 3, Nevitt, Seibert, Grebauskas for Princeton; Nikkel 6, DeAngelis 2, Klein, Reese, Miles for Yale. Goals from foul—Nevitt, Ceppi, Fairman, Seibert for Princeton; Miles 2, Wilson, Reese for Yale. Referee—Tobey. Umpire—Brennan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 23—Cornell scored its fifth Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League victory here last night, against Harvard, by the score of 42 to 28, and held third place in the standing. It was Harvard's eighth straight defeat of the season. The Cornell boys started fast, leading at the half by 24 to 12. John J. Ferraro '34 was Cornell's shining star with a total of 19 points. Louis M. Freed '36 accounted for 11 points. The summary:

Cornell		Harvard
Ferraro, lf	rg, Henderson	
Freed, rf	lg, Ferriter, Comfort	
Downer, c	c, Boys, Morse	
Houck, lg	rf, Merry, Grady	
Foote, Wilson, rg	lf, Fletcher	

Score—Cornell 42, Harvard 28. Goals from floor—Ferraro 9, Freed 5, Downer 3, Houck 2 for Cornell; Fletcher 3, Merry 2, Comfort 2, Morse 2, Grady, Boys, Ferriter for Harvard. Goals from foul—Ferraro, Freed, Foote, Wilson for Cornell; Grady 3, Boys for Harvard.

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Sporting Around the Hub

NEW ENGLAND will be well represented in the National A. A. U. indoor track and field championships at New York tomorrow evening, it was learned today. Six athletes will be sent by the New England A. A. A. U., and also the B. A. A. medley relay four. All of the leading colleges are sending men. Those who will represent the N. E. A. A. A. U. are Dick Bell and Al Hicks in the 60-meter dash; Louis Welch in the walk; Tom Gilbane in the 16-pound shotput; Arnold Adams in the 600-meter run, and Oscar Sutermeister in the pole vault.

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Y. M. C. A. swimming championship for Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be decided at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. tomorrow. The junior events will be held in the afternoon with the Providence Y. M. C. A. defending its team title. The Boston "Y" will attempt to retain the senior team title in the evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

The much-heralded Catholic High School hockey team of Montreal lived up to its reputation yesterday afternoon at the Boston Garden, easily defeating the Interscholastic League all-stars, 7 to 3. The Canadians, much smoother in their attack than the local boys, turned out to be just about the best schoolboy hockey team this city has ever seen. Rene Boudreau, Howie Neville and Ray Malenfant stood out for the visitors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Led by Capt. Dave Walsh, the Walpole High six captured the championship of the Bay State Hockey League at the Boston Arena yesterday afternoon, beating Wellesley High in the finals, 4 to 3. The new champions reached the final round by defeating Waltham High, while the Wellesley boys eliminated Boston College High. Walsh scored the winning goal against Waltham and figured in all four goals registered against Wellesley.

♪ ♪ ♪

Playing by far its best hockey of the season, the Harvard varsity sextet scored a 4-to-2 triumph over the fast Boston Olympics at the Arena last night. Fred Moseley and Mike Hovenanian, who only recently joined the team, were in excellent form, as was Paul de Give, captain and goalie. If this high-grade hockey is continued, the Crimson will take Yale.

♪ ♪ ♪

The annual series between those two great rivals, Harvard and Yale, begins tomorrow evening at New Haven. The series will be decided on the best-two-out-of-three-game basis. Although the Crimson has had rather a poor season, a victory over the Eli would change matters completely; and right now it looks as if the Cambridge boys are capable of doing this. The second game of the series is scheduled for the Garden one week from tomorrow night, March 3, and the third, if necessary, will be played at New Haven, March 7.

♪ ♪ ♪

The varsity and freshman hockey teams of the University of New Hampshire and Boston University play a doubleheader at the Arena tonight. In a previous meeting at Durham, N. H., the Wildcats beat the Terriers by 1 to 0.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Stewart, one of Boston's own former leading athletes and now a major league official in both hockey and baseball, will be given a testimonial banquet on Monday evening, March 5, at the Boston Athletic Association. No official is popular in Boston, but if such is ever possible, Bill Stewart is the man.

♪ ♪ ♪

With an 8-to-4 triumph already to their credit in the first game of the series, the Greater Boston Interscholastic All-Stars face the Bay State League All-Stars tomorrow evening at the Arena in the second contest of a home-and-home series.

Edward M. Edwards Defeats Sheldon In U. S. Racquets

Third-round matches were taking place at the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club today in the annual United States racquets singles championship tournament. In the two days' play which preceded today, several surprises were registered and another one took place this morning when Edward M. Edwards of Philadelphia, defeated Huntington D. Sheldon of New York in the third round, 11—15, 15—8, 15—10, 15—7. Sheldon is one of the holders of the doubles championship and was rather expected to come through to the finals of the singles.

The biggest surprise of the second round was the defeat of Stanley G. Mortimer of New York by Warren Ingersoll of Philadelphia, 13—16, 15—9, 15—8, 15—12. Mortimer is a former holder of the title and when it was announced that Clarence C. Pell of New York would not play, the New Yorker was picked as the favorite to win the 1934 championship.

A second-round match of more than passing interest found the sons of these two famous players meeting and Clarence C. Pell Jr., won the verdict over Stanley G. Mortimer, in straight games, 15—4, 15—5, 15—8.

James R. Leonard of New York, the first nonmember to win the Gold Racquet of the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club since 1913, defeating Sheldon on Feb. 12 for that honor, today advanced to the semifinal round in the national tournament, defeating Clarence C. Pell Jr. of New York, in three games, 15—7, 16—13, 15—14. The summary:

United States Racquets Championship
Singles—First Round

Warren Ingersoll, Philadelphia, defeated William K. Loughlin, New York, 15—12, 15—12, 17—16.

Harry C. Clark, Boston, defeated J. K. Mitchell, Boston, 7—15, 11—15, 15—7, 18—16 15—9.

Charles C. Peabody, Boston, defeated K. F. Bishop Jr., New York, 15—11, 15—5, 15—7.

Second Round

Huntington D. Sheldon, New York, defeated Charles H. Stockton, Boston, 15—2, 15—8, 15—6.

Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated J. Nelson B. Pell, Harvard, 15—11, 15—5, 15—9.

Warren Ingersoll, Philadelphia, defeated Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, 13—16, 15—9, 15—8, 15—12.

Hartland P. MacDougall, Montreal, defeated Henry C. Clark, Boston, 15—6, 15—7, 15—16.

Robert Grand 3d, Harvard, defeated James W. Paul, Boston, 15—9, 15—6, 15—8.

Clarence C. Pell Jr., New York, defeated Stanley G. Mortimer Jr., Harvard, 15—4, 15—5, 15—8.

James R. Leonard, New York, defeated Roger W. Cutler, Boston, 15—12, 15—7, 15—3.

Third Round

Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated Huntington D. Sheldon, New York, 11—15, 15—8, 15—10, 15—7.

James R. Leonard, New York, defeated Clarence C. Pell Jr., New York, 15—7, 16—13, 15—4.

Robert Grant 3d, Harvard, defeated Charles C. Peabody, Boston, 10—15, 8—15, 15—7, 15—6, 15—2.

Four White Sox Leave

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—Four members of the Chicago White Sox, under the chaperonage of Vice-President Harry Grabiner, set out for Pasadena, Calif., last night. From other points 14 other athletes will leave in time to arrive at the training site by Sunday. The Chicago group is composed of pitchers John Huck, Milton Gaston and John Pomoroski, and Catcher John Pasek. The infielders and outfielders will depart next Wednesday.

Tigers Must Pay Galloway

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Detroit Baseball Company yesterday was ordered to pay Clarence E. (Chick) Galloway, former Tiger infielder now living in Clinton, S. C., the sum of $4839 in accrued compensation and $18 a week so long as his inability to play ball continues. The order was made by John L. Poleski, deputy commissioner of labor and industry in the State. Galloway was struck on the head by a ball before a game on July 26, 1928.

Cardinals Sign Winford

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23 (AP)—James Winford, pitcher, whose minor league record last year was 16 games won and nine lost, has been signed by the St. Louis Cardinals, Vice-President Branch Rickey announced yesterday. Winford served last with both Columbus of the American Association and Rochester of the International League, Cardinal farms.

Goodwin Wins Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., won the Everglades Club invitation golf tournament yesterday, defeating Jack Butler, Palm Beach, 6 and 5 in a 36-hole final. Goodwin scored three birdies in the morning round, which gave him a 3 up advantage at luncheon. He increased his margin to 7 up at the twenty-seventh.

College Fencing Results

Alumni 11, Pennsylvania 6.
Harvard 14, Brown 3.

Cochran, Layton In Tie for World Billiards Title

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

Player, City	W	L	HR	BG
J. M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo.	8	2	7	43
Welker Cochran, San Fran.	8	2	13	37
J. N. Bozeman Jr., Vallejo	7	4	8	27
Allen Hall, Chicago	8	3	14	38
W. F. Hoppe, New York	7	4	10	28
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. York	6	5	7	38
A. J. Thurnblad, Chicago	6	5	7	39
Otto Rieselt, Philadelphia	5	6	12	42
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	4	7	9	53
A. G. Kieckhefer, Chicago	3	8	10	44
Alfredo de Oro, New York	2	9	6	51
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	1	10	9	70

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Welker Cochran, defending champion, and John M. Layton, many times titleholder, will fight out the world three-cushion billiards championship this evening, when the series comes to its end at the Capitol Academy. Both won their matches on Wednesday, when the final struggle between the four leaders reached its peak, and are now tied for the lead, insuring a championship for one of them.

In the afternoon, Layton defeated the runner-up last year, Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., who started off like a whirlwind in the series, but was unable to maintain the pace in his later games. The score was 50 to 27. Then Cochran disposed of William F. Hoppe, who has striven in vain for the title for many seasons, after winning most of the other billiards honors, 50 to 30.

William F. Hoppe drew up to even terms with Bozeman by defeating him in the evening game yesterday, 50 to 42, in 62 innings, forcing a playoff on Saturday for fourth place. There will also be a playoff for second position, between Allen Hall and the loser of the final game on tonight's program.

Hoppe led all the way in the game, playing safety tactics, well below the one-an-inning average. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 0 4 3 1 0 4 1 0 0 1 4 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 4 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 s 0 s 1 0 0 0 s 3 3 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 2 1—50. Innings—62. High run—4.

J. N. Bozeman Jr.—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 3 0 1 7 0 0 0 1 0 2 s 1 0 0 s 2 2 0 3 s 0 0 0 3 1 s 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 2 2s 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6—42. Innings—61. High run—7. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Bozeman staged his usual brilliant start in his game with Layton, running seven from the bank, but Layton followed soon afterward with a similar run, and held the upper hand for the balance of the game, ending with an unfinished run of five, in his forty-eighth inning. Bozeman was not as accurate in his initial shots as usual, and many close misses, as well as one foul, told against his success, while Layton was steadiness personified. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—3 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 7 0 5 1 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 5—80. Innings—48. High Run—7.

J. N. Bozeman Jr.—7 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 (—1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—27. Innings—48. High Run—7.

The battle between Cochran and Hoppe was close all the way through, with first one and then the other in the lead. Cochran led off with 10 in the first five innings, lost the lead and recovered it to lead at 23 to 15 at the twentieth. Hoppe made a 10 in the twenty-fifth, but the fourth decade found Cochran using position play for a series of runs, for a total of 20 in the 10 sessions, and he ran out the game five innings later. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—3 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 1 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 5 0 4 0 3 5 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 2—80. Innings—45. High run—6.

W. F. Hoppe—0 3 0 2 0 3 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 2 1 2 0 0 0 1 1—39. Innings—44. High run—10.

Giants Leave for South

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The New York Giants left for Miami Beach, Fla., yesterday to begin spring training. The group, in charge of Trainer Tom Clarke, includes Johnny Salveson, pitcher; Francis Healy, catcher, and an added starter, Infielder Al Cuccinello, brother of Tony of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Trainer Willie Schaefer and a few newspaper men complete the party. Manager Bill Terry, Carl Hubbell, Hal Schumacher, Bud Parmelee, Travis Jackson and Blondy Ryan already have reached the camp. Others are reported en route.

Miss Franey Lowers Record

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23 (AP)—Dorothy Franey of St. Paul, United States women's speed skating champion, lowered the world record for the quarter mile here Wednesday night by negotiating the distance in 42s. The old record, held jointly by Miss Franey and Elsie Miller of Toronto, was 44s.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Tulsa 2.

College Polo Result

Yale 14, Princeton 2.

Americans And Rangers Climb In Hockey Race

Patrick Team Ties for Second in the United States Division

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	10	11	90	81	48
Chicago	17	11	11	71	87	45
Rangers	19	7	13	98	78	45
Boston	12	9	23	79	107	39
Canadian Division						
Toronto	21	9	9	141	89	51
Montreal	16	9	16	93	106	41
Canadiens	15	8	18	78	85	38
Americans	13	10	17	84	103	36
Ottawa	10	9	24	90	118	25

Results Feb. 22

Ottawa 3, Boston 1, overtime.
Chicago 6, Americans 0, overtime.
Rangers 3, Detroit 1.
Montreal 1, Canadiens 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—New York Rangers defeated Detroit in their game yesterday, 3 to 1, in spite of continued attempts by the visitors to use foul tactics. Rangers dashed into the lead right at the start, Boucher scoring on Bun Cook's pass. Lewis was sent off for holding and the second string then scored the second goal, Dillon from Ripley. Johnson held on an attack, and Carson, replacing Lewis, combined with Aurie and Weiland to score.

N. Y. Rangers		Detroit
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	rw, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman	
Boucher, Ripley, Cox, Murdoch, c	c, Weiland, Starr, Pettinger, Aurie, Goodfellow	
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, Heller, rw	lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, Gross	
Johnson, Murdoch, Seibert, ld	rd, Goodfellow, Graham, Sorrell	
Seibert, Dillon, Heller, rd	ld, Young, Buswell, Carson	
Aitkenhead, g	g, Cude	

Score—N. Y. Rangers 3, Detroit 1. Goals—Boucher, Dillon, Murdoch for Rangers; Carson for Detroit. Assists—F. Cook 2, Ripley, Boucher for Rangers; Aurie, Weiland for Detroit. Referees—W. B. Bell and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 23—The largest crowd of the local National Hockey League season, 12,000, saw Maroons defeat their local rivals last night, 1 to 0, the victory giving them the George Kennedy Trophy, emblematic of the city championship, for the second year in succession and also enabling them to strengthen their hold on second place in the Canadian group of the league.

Montreal		Canadiens
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw	rw, Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond	
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley	
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou	
Mackenzie, Frew, ld	rd, G. Mantha, Portland, Burke	
Wentworth, Evans, rd	ld, Carson, Bourgault	
Kerr, g	g, Chabot	

Score—Montreal 1, Canadiens 0. Goals—Smith. Assist—Cain. Referee—M. J. Redden and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—After 70 minutes of play last night the score was 0 to 0 between the New York Americans and the Chicago Black Hawks in a National Hockey League game. The tie, however, enabled the locals to gain in the race of the American division of the league. Some 7500 spectators turned out at the Chicago Stadium. Chief credit went to the goalies, Gardiner of the Hawks making 37 stops and Worters of the visitors making 40. The summary:

N. Y. Americans		Chicago
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, lw	rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy	
Himes, Conn, Jackson, c	c, Romnes, Cook, Sheppard, Trudel	
Chapman, Martin, Burke, Picketts, rw	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen	
Dutton, Doran, ld	rd, Conacher, Abel	
Brydge, Murray, rd	ld, Jenkins, Coulter	
Worters, g	g, Gardiner	

Score—Americans 0, Black Hawks 0. Referees—G. N. Goodman and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

"Hitchman Night" proved successful in honoring the veteran player, but the Bruins were defeated by the Ottawa Senators, 3 to 1, for the third time in succession. Hitchman came on the ice in uniform to receive a handsome plaque commemorating his deeds as a Boston player since 1925, two checks of $500 each, and a chest of silver. After the reception he retired to view the game from a box.

The contest was one of the poorest played on local ice this season. Boston had countless opportunities to score, but failed to capitalize until Clapper whipped O'Neil's pass into the net at 11m. 41s. of the third period to send the game into overtime. In the overtime Howe scored Desse Roche's rebound and Hollett converted a pass from Howe. The summary:

Ottawa		Boston
Shannon, Touhey, E. Roche, lw	rw, Clapper, Galbraith, Lamb, Oliver	
Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, c	c, Barry, Stewart, O'Neil	
Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche, rw	lw, Siebert, Beattie, Galbraith, Barry	
Bowman, Hollett, ld	rd, Shore, Lane	
Shields, Kalbfleisch, rd	ld, Smith, Lane, Galbraith	
Beveridge, g	g, Thompson	

Score—Ottawa 3, Boston 1. Goals—Wasnie, Howe, Hollett for Ottawa; Clapper for Boston. Assists—D. Roche, Howe for Ottawa; O'Neil for Boston. Officials—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	4	13	77	83	40
Buffalo	14	10	13	67	89	38
Syracuse	17	3	17	90	93	37
London	15	6	12	73	89	36
Windsor	13	2	20	66	83	32
Cleveland	13	3	17	81	86	29

Result Feb. 21

Buffalo 2, Windsor 1.

New World Swimming Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—A new world record for the 100-meter breaststroke was set yesterday by Walter L. Savell Jr. 348., Yale swimmer, in a special event at the Yale varsity swamped the Boys Club of New York, 50 to 21, in a dual meet. Savell swam the 100 meters in 1m. 13⅘s. to break the record of 1m. 14s., held by Walter Spence of New York.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 48, Trinity 28.
Brown 64, M. I. T. 13.
Dartmouth 43, West Point 28.
Lafayette 37, Delaware 13.
Princeton 45, Columbia 28.
Rutgers 38, Annapolis 33.
Wesleyan 62, Mass. State 15.
Yale 50, New York B. C. 21.

College Hockey Results

Boston 10, M. I. T. 1.
Harvard 4, Olympics 2.
Northeastern 5, Brown 3.
Yale 3, Princeton 1.

Gilbert Colgate And Lawrence Win Bobsleigh Title

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Racing four consistent heats down the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run, slightly softened by a light snow, Gilbert Colgate of New York, with Richard Lawrence at the brake, won the North American two-man bobsleigh championship yesterday. Colgate's time of 7m. 57.31s. sets a new North American record for two-man racing. The old mark of 8m. 00.21s was made in the North American last year by J. Hubert Stevens of Lake Placid, who did not defend his two-man title today.

Second honors went to Ivan Brown of Keene Valley, winner of the A. A. U. two-man crown last week. Brown and his brakesman, A. M. Washbond, were clocked in 8m. 09.29s. Colgate had the fastest single heat of the morning, 1m. 58s., only 32 hundredths of a second behind the single heat record set in the Olympic winter games two years ago by J. Hubert Stevens.

With J. Hubert Stevens, the defending champion, held out of the event by illness the four-man bobsleigh team driven by his brother, Raymond, Wednesday rode the Mt. Van Hoevenberg slide to victory in the North American four-man championships.

The event, postponed from Tuesday because of a blizzard and a track clogged with snow, was run under good conditions Wednesday with Stevens just missing the record of 1m. 46.16s. held by Hubert. Raymond's best time was 1m. 46.69s. and his time for the four heats was 7m. 15.61s.

Second to Stevens and his "Sno Birds" was the Rams, driven by Donna Fox of New York.

Riding on the winning bob were James Bickford, R. W. Lawrence and Crawford Merkle, brake. Fox's team was composed of J. Shields, A. Cann and Ray Douglas, brake.

Ottar Satre of the Salisbury (Conn.) Outing Club won the eastern United States amateur Class A ski-jumping title on Intervales Olympic Hill yesterday afternoon by a margin of four points over Harold Sorensen of the Norfolk (Conn.) Winter Sports Association defending champion.

The flying Norseman annexed honors for the longest standing jump of the afternoon, when on his second leap he soared through the air 185 feet. His first jump was 179 feet and his total point score was 220.9.

The Class B title went to Ernest Dion of Lebanon (N. H.) Ski Club, with standing jumps of 169 and 161 feet, and total point score of 206.9.

Yale Sextet Defeats Princeton Tigers, 3-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 23—Yale climbed into a tie for first place in the Intercollegiate Quadrangular Hockey League here Wednesday evening by virtue of a 3-to-1 victory over Princeton. Yale and Dartmouth each have three triumphs and one defeat in the league standing. The Tigers have split even in four games. The Eli took a two-goal lead in the first period and then added another in the second before the Tigers could score. The summary:

Yale		Princeton
Colby, lw	rw, Tiers	
Mills, c	c, Lane	
Cooke, rw	lw, Kammer	
Gilligan, ld	rd, Gardner	
Robson, rd	ld, Lea	
Snyder, g	g, Thouron	

Score—Yale 3, Princeton 1. Goals—Rodd, Robinson and Gilligan for Yale; Savage for Princeton. Assists—Shepard and Cooke for Yale; Lea for Princeton. Spares—Shepard, Rodd, Robinson, Herrick for Yale; Savage, Willis, Lawson, Flynn for Princeton. Referees—C. W. Mitchell and J. Foster. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Adrian 48, Assumption 28.
Albright 38, Ursinus 36.
Alfred 34, Allegheny 22.
Amherst 27, Union 22.
Annapolis 43, Pennsylvania 25.
Battle Creek 29, Albion 22.
Brooklyn 41, Lowell T. S. 26.
Bucknell 34, Carnegie Tech. 37.
Canisius 30, St. Peters 25.
Carthage 33, Monmouth 27.
Cornell 49, Harvard 28.
Clark 29, B. U. Law 15.
Defiance 22, Findlay 21.
DePauw 31, Wabash 23.
Dickinson 34, Swarthmore 26.
Elmhurst 39, Wheaton 36.
Emory and Henry 27, Virginia P. I. 20.
Fordham 42, Canisius 28.
Friends 27, Bethel College 23.
Hamline 40, St. John's 17.
LaSalle 49, Loyola 25.
Louisiana Tech 44, Loyola 30.
Loyola (Md.) 45, Brooklyn P. I. 35.
Marshall 41, Ohio 37.
Marietta 29, Kenyon 27.
Maryland 32, Johns Hopkins 19.
Mt. St. Mary's 21, West. Maryland 18.
New York 36, Worcester P. I. 30.
North Dakota 30, N. D. State 22.
Parsons 41, Columbia College 33.
Princeton 36, Yale 26.
Providence 45, Springfield 33.
Pittsburgh 32, Westminster 26.
Richmond 41, Hampden-Sydney 32.
Rutgers 34, Lehigh 33.
South Carolina 45, North Carolina 30.
Stevens Point T. 40, Oshkosh T. 30.
St. John's 19, Manhattan 17.
Syracuse 51, Niagara 15.
Tulsa 26, Phillips 23.
Virginia M. I. 28, Virginia 25.
Waynesburg 43, Thiel 30.
West Point 38, Bucknell 17.
Wittenberg 33, Wesleyan 26.

Dixie Medalist Eliminated

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Young Bob Ciuci of New York, the medalist, was eliminated yesterday from the Dixie amateur golf tournament, but the victor, Bob Lester of Short Hills, N. J., had to go to the twentieth hole to win the quarterfinal match. A brilliant recovery by Lester from what appeared an almost impossible lie on the nineteenth hole appeared to have unnerved Ciuci, for on the next hole he missed his tee shot, and was short with his second and his third was still away from the green. Lester, playing smoothly, reached the green with his second shot and took a 5 and the match. The elimination of the medalist was the feature of the day's play in the ninth renewal of the Miami golfing classic. Russell Martin, former Chicago district champion, scored out a 1-up victory over George Bradley of Philadelphia, and Curtis Oryan Jr. of Miami defeated Lee Fowler of New York by the same score. Charles Whitehead of South River, N. J., turned in a good round to defeat Arnold Minkley of Cleveland, 5 and 4.

Stengel to Manage Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Charles D. (Casey) Stengel, former Brooklyn Dodgers outfielder and a coach since 1932, today was named manager of the team for 1934 and 1935, succeeding Max Carey. Stengel was called East from his Glendale, Calif., home Sunday to discuss terms with the directors when it was definitely decided to let Carey go. He slipped quietly into town last night, but remained secluded until this morning. He was present, smiling broadly, when General Manager J. A. Robert Quinn made the announcement of his appointment. The only surprise was the two-year contract, as Wilbert Robinson worked under only a one-year agreement preceding his dismissal in 1931 and Carey also was given only one-year contracts, the last of which the Dodgers broke day before yesterday.

Favorites Win In the Women's Tennis Tourney

Jane Sharp Comes Close to Defeat, However, Losing First Set

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—The favorites in the United States women's indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory came through in both singles and women's doubles on Wednesday, with the fourth place filled by the latest sensation, Helen Pederson, who scored the big upset of the tourney on Tuesday.

But Jane Sharp came close to defeat, however, as she had a real battle to come from behind and defeat Helen Germaine, former public parks champion, after losing the initial set. The local player ran off with the first set easily, but the little Pacific coast player improved her service in the second set, and had better control, so that she took the second, and third, to win at 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

In the doubles, Mrs. H. C. Brunie, whose defeat at the hands of Miss Pederson was the surprise of the tourney, teamed up with Mrs. W. V. Hester, also of Heights Casino, and they came through to the finals with a victory over M. Millicent Hirsh and Grace P. Surber, also seeded, while the favorites, Miss Sharp and Norma Taubele, won easily from a local pair.

The most sensational feature of the tourney, the mixed doubles, with such stars as Lester R. Stoefen, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Francis X. Shields, R. Berkeley Bell, Clifford S. Sutter, representing the male side of the play, was the feature yesterday, continuing all day. Several surprises developed in this, especially when both Stoefen and Shields were eliminated. The survivors were Florence S. LeBoutillier and Bell, and Miss Taubele and Frank Bowden, who will meet in the finals on Saturday. The latter pair made the biggest sensation, when they were victorious over the California pair, Jane Sharp and Stoefen, in the semifinal round, 6—3, 13—15, 8—6. Bowden had seven chances at match point before he won the final set, and the team were also close to victory in straight sets. Another surprise was the victory of an unseeded pair, Marion Iler and Carlisle Norwood 3d, over Shields and Miss Hirsh in the first round. The summary:

United States Women's Indoor Championship Singles—Third Round

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., 6—2, 7—5.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Helen Germaine, New York, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mary Kay Smith, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Miss Marie LaGorgue, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Women's Doubles—Second Round

Mrs. H. C. Brunie and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. defeated Miss Hirsh and Grace Surber, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Taubele and Miss Sharp defeated Miss Smith and Mrs. Picketts, 6—1, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Miss Sharp and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Mary McGusty and Clyde Sisson, 6—0, 6—4.

Helen L. Grawn and J. A. Pitman defeated Mr. and Mrs. Brunie, 9—7, 5—7, 7—5.

Miss Taubele and Frank Bowden defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Merritt Cutler, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. J. N. Schieffelin and E. E. Jenkins Jr. defeated Ludmilla Isnard and Wilson Rogers, 7—5, 6—2.

Marion Iler and Carlisle Norwood 3d defeated Miss Hirsh and Francis X. Shields, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss LeBoutillier and R. Berkeley Bell defeated Miss Germaine and E. R. Donovan, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Frederick and Ray Palmer won from Mr. and Mrs. Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. by default.

Miss Smith and Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. defeated Helen Pederson and Manning Brown, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round

Miss Sharp and Stoefen defeated Miss Grawn and Pitman, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Taubele and Bowden defeated Mrs. Schieffelin and Jenkins, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss LeBoutillier and Bell defeated Miss Iler and Norwood, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Smith and McCauliff defeated Mrs. Frederick and Palmer, 6—1, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Miss Taubele and Bowden defeated Miss Sharp and Stoefen, 6—3, 13—15, 6—4.

Miss LeBoutillier and Bell defeated Miss Smith and McCauliff, 6—4, 6—4.

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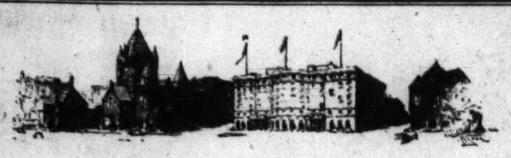

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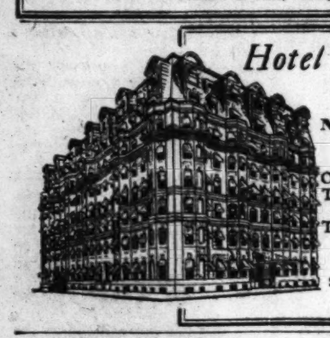

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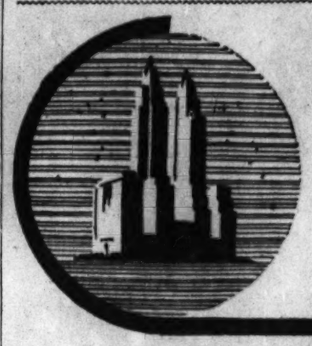

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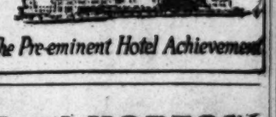

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The squirrels on the Common ~~came around and~~ begged for ~~some~~ food from the children, who clapped their hands and shouted with glee. The squirrels ~~and~~ then ~~they~~ waved their bushy tails, and ~~were~~ off.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

See Also....

Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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House Passes Bill To Aid Diplomats

(Continued from Page 1)

though their compensation is so low that many are objects of charity from their own governments.

Looked at Only One Side

Mr. Britten ignored the expensive obligations which diplomatic position places on the country's representatives abroad, asserting that $17,500 was sufficient salary for an Ambassador without giving him extra allowances for rent, etc. It is a matter of record that single social functions which are obligatory on an Ambassador in some of the major capitals often cost a minimum of $3000.

Representative Frank Oliver (D.) of New York, however, brought his oversight to the attention of Mr. Britten rather pointedly, remarking that:

"The gentleman from Illinois has one of the greatest appetites of any person who ever visited an embassy, and I am astonished to hear his remarks."

Passage of the bill is estimated to involve an annual increase in State Department appropriations of approximately $2,000,000. What it will mean to other departments with foreign staffs has not as yet been determined, but presumably will be much less.

By Edith Nourse Rogers

Republican Representative from Massachusetts

The suffering in our foreign service personnel, due to the pay reductions and the appreciation of various currencies in foreign countries, has been great. There have been suicide and deaths and in several instances our foreign service personnel have even been forced to accept charity from foreign governments. It is outrageous that American citizens should be obliged to accept charity from a foreign country, and we should feel the humiliation of it.

A letter written to me by one foreign service officer stationed abroad illustrates the cumulative effect of the five different types of cuts which the service has taken as contrasted with the single 15 per cent pay cut which Government employees in this country have received. He wrote:

"It is both pathetic and deeply disturbing to see American citizens employed by the United States Government abroad obliged to have recourse to the relief agencies of a foreign government and people in order to exist, and to see that they and their children even in spite of this charitable assistance and such assistance as other members of the Government staff have been able to supply privately, are obliged to live in conditions of privation and undernourishment.

"In some cases it has been possible to get medical assistance for these people as charity cases. In too many cases the parents and children have had their health impaired because it has been necessary to neglect the most elementary and essential medical assistance."

There are no American relief agencies in foreign countries; no CWA to which they can turn for help. The only relief is through the generosity of the American personnel and most of them have had their salaries cut to a point where they cannot help other people.

I wish to cite just one instance of the hardships caused by these conditions:

—— Was employed by the Legation at Ottawa as janitor at a salary of $67.23 per month, and was allotted $4.25 per month for rent, light and heat. When ——'s extremely low salary and his dire necessity in order to care for his large family was brought to the attention of the local welfare bureau in May, 1933, they allowed him $41 for food and clothing during the first two weeks in May in addition to taking care of his hospital and doctor's bill.

It is pointed out that due to the high cost of living in Ottawa and his extremely small salary for that city, it was necessary for this American citizen employed by the United States Government to appeal to the local welfare bureau, a charitable organization maintained by the governments of the City of Ottawa and the Province of Ontario, and the plight of this American citizen was recognized and he was given aid.

Because of this humiliating and intolerable situation I am doing everything in my power to secure passage of legislation, which will remedy the predicament of the foreign service, and sincerely trust that Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt's series, "Diplomacy in Rags," will bring support from the country for those of us who are fighting the battle here in Congress.

Jobs for All Plan Declared Feasible

(Continued from Page 1)

college for more of their friends to join them.

The speakers at the convention are agreed that the greatest opportunity, both for immediate relief for unemployment and in long-time planning for trends in occupational distribution, lies in the field of personal service, in the things for which people have an actual need but which they do not like to do for themselves.

Mr. Smith mentions rug weaving for girls and laundry routes for boys and Mr. Henry M. Busch, director of informal adult education, Cleveland College of Western Reserve University, says that there is opportunity all along the line from manicuring to directing symphony orchestras, in the production of new lines of goods such as air-conditioning, and airplanes, in the improvement of equipment such as housing, and the opening of new markets such as Latin America as an outlet for goods in which large investments are frozen.

Attitudes Revamped

One of the most interesting phases evident in the convention is the way guidance is revamping its own attitudes and programs to meet the new needs. Paternalism is being dropped together with analyzing of personalities which might have bordered on fortune-telling. Today the vocational counselor is interested in social conditions and social attitudes only as they affect employment, and instead of analyzing characters analyzes the jobs. Today the counselor is learning that the purpose of guidance is not to tell the student where to find a job, but to help him to help himself in seeking a job or developing one where none seems to be.

In the present surplus economy high wages for employees are more important to industry and the community than stock dividends were in the days of a scarcity economy, said Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. It may now be only "skin deep," he said, but in time a whole new set of laws, customs, traditions, motivations and modes of thought will be forced.

Government aid to education during the emergency was summed up by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution.

Plans for Relief

At a luncheon presided over by Judge Carl D. Friebolin of Cleveland, community plans for employment relief were outlined by Mr. Willard E. Parker, who described Rochester's employment insurance construction reserves against future depressions, and the Central Employment Agency which in 30 months has registered more than 36,000 workers and found employment for more than 24,000. Miss Katherine Woodruff talked about the girls' clubhouse in Minneapolis, Miss Dorothea de Schweinitz about the coöperation of various agencies in the Philadelphia plan and Mr. Jerome H. Bentley about the way New York City has trained 11,000 people to do vocational counseling among their fellow-unemployed.

Great care must be taken under the NRA codes and similar efforts that "the worst features of bureaucracy and dry-rot do not get encouraged in our economic organization," said Mr. Orway Tead of Harper Brothers, New York City, Mr. Tead added "The great need is that vocational training from now on shall be conceived of as training for industrial citizenship no less than for vocational skills."

More than 3300 offices are being operated by the National Reëmployment Service, its associate director, Mr. William H. Stead of Washington, announced. He recommended for the service that "state and local governments should operate a system of public employment offices handling direct placement, and the Federal Government should deal with the national aspects of the employment problem, coördinating and providing leadership for state employment services, clearing labor between states, clearing employment information, and conducting only such direct placement as may be required by legislative enactment."

Curator of Botany Wins Award in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23—Dr. Francis W. Pennell, curatory of botany at the Academy of Natural Sciences here, has been presented the George W. Carpenter award for scientific research at the annual meeting of the academy.

The department of botany of the academy is one of the largest in this country, containing more than 600,000 specimens of plants and flowers, largely collected since Dr. Pennell was appointed curator in 1921.

Financial: Market Quotations

Dullness Yields To Activity In Today's Market

Sharp Decline Occurs After Period of Uncertainty and Lethargy

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Early dullness in stock trading gave way to active selling late today. The tone was heavy with losses ranging from 1 to around 4 points. A few specialties resisted but rails, utilities and industrials generally sagged. Santa Fe, American Can, Industrial Rayon, Celanese and Armour of Illinois preferred lost 3 or more points each American Telephone, U. S. Steel and U. S. Industrial Alcohol yielded 1 to 2.

Packing Issues Depressed

Various packing company shares were depressed, following Secretary Wallace's charges of "price fixing" in the industry.

Some support for aircraft issues followed further reports that the Post Office Department might soon call for new bids on air mail contracts. At the same time, traders in this group were inclined to go slow because of the thought that, even if Washington decides to relieve the army of its temporary mail carrying job, commercial bids will be scrutinized closely with the idea of holding down disbursements.

Although the consensus among commission firms was that proposed measures for the federal regulation of security exchanges would be substantially amended before coming up for final congressional approval, several operators were said to be standing aside to await more concrete indications that the expected legislation will not have too many teeth.

Bond Market Apathetic

The bond market was affected by post holiday listlessness today Trading was rather slow, and price movements were narrow during the first half of the session, and as on Wednesday the trend was decidedly mixed.

Some low priced issues which have been taking a fair amount of selling recently continued to work lower during the early trading. This was true of Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, which yielded a point under a moderate volume. Smaller losses were established in Canadian Pacific debentures, Erie 5s, St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and American Smelting 5s.

Certain of the utilities also were inclined to back up after their recent show of strength. North American 5s gave up a point in a thin market. A firmer tone marked the loans of Columbia Gas & Electric, Pacific Gas & Electric, Detroit Edison and Duquesne Light. Communications issues showed unimportant changes.

There were moderate gains in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Union Pacific 4s and Western Union 5s.

United States Governments were an inactive spot with values about stationary over most of the list Treasury 4s yielded 5-32d of a point on a few transfers. Treasury 3s and 4¼s edged up 2-32d.

Trading was slack in the foreign division, and price changes were likewise narrowly irregular. French Government 7s dipped a point early, but recovered most of the loss by noon. Germans were irregular.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; leaders yield to selling.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary rails heavy.

Curb: Heavy; specialties lead decline.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling easy.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and Wall Street buying; higher cables.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; sympathy with stocks.

Corn: Higher; rural offerings scarce.

Cattle: Steady to weak; best yearlings $6.60.

Hogs: 5-10 higher, Top $4.65.

Foreign

London—A confident tone prevailed on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities were strong on the favorable revenue position, the 3½ per cent war loan issue reaching a high record of 192⅜. German bonds eased, Kaffirs were irregular, rubber shares improved on more optimistic restriction news, and transatlantic issues held steady. The market closed steady.

Paris—Rentes and industrials improved on the Bourse following the response accorded Prime Minister Doumergue in his firm handling of Parliament. International issues were hesitant, and gold mining shares heavy. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—President of the Reichsbank Schacht's speech Thursday in defense of a stable mark stiffened prices on the Boerse today, especially those in the bond section. With but few exceptions, prices remained firm, and there was a further improvement at the close.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.88⅝	.89¼	.88	.88	— ½
July	.87⅛	.87⅝	.86¼	.86½—	½
September	.88⅛	.88¼	.87	.87½—	½
	Corn				
May	.50¾	.51	.50½	.58⅝+	⅛
July	.52⅞	.53	.52⅝	.52½+	¼
September	.54¾	.54⅞	.54¾	.54⅝+	¼
	Oats				
May	.35¼	.35½	.35⅛	.35⅛	
July	.35½	.35¼	.35¾	.34⅝+	⅛
September	.34⅜	.34⅝	.34¼	.34¼	

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.67½	.67	.67	+ ¼
July	.68¾	.68¼	.68¼	+ ¼

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
March	106.30	106.30	...
May	107.30	107.30	...
July	108.30	108.30	...
October	109.50	109.50	...
December	110.10	110.00	...

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.23	Feb.21
42¼	35	2.10	Abraham & Str	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	
105	80	7	Abraham & S pf	10	105	105	105	
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	3200	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10¾
74½	70¼	.5	Adams Exp pf	10	73½	73½	73½	
29⅝	16		Adams Millis	2100	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	29
11	7¾		Addressograph	500	10⅝	10	10	10¼
9¾	8¼		Advance Rumely	100	8⅝	6¾	6¾	
9⅝	8½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅞
106¼	93½	3†	Air-Reduction	200	101⅜	101¼	101¼	103
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	300	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
23⅞	20¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3900	22	20¾	21	21¾
5¼	3⅛		Alleghany Corp	1500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
14⅝	5½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	12¾	11½	11½	12⅛
12½	5½		Alleghany pf xw	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13½	5⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	200	10¼	10	10	11½
25	21¼		Alleghany Steel	100	23¼	23⅛	23½	22¼
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1300	158	155	155½	158
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	1900	20¾	20⅛	20½	20¾
20¼	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17⅛
29	23		Amal Leather pf	100	28	28	28	
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	600	49½	48¼	48½	49
36	34⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	400	33¾	32	32	32½
22	14⅝		Am Bank Note	700	21	19½	19½	20¾
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	45½	45½	45½	
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	1300	11¼	11	11	11¾
64	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	450	63½	62	62½	62
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	20	38	35	35	
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	106	106	106	104
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	4100	106⅛	102½	103	105¾
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	1600	32⅝	30¾	30¾	33
12	6½		Am Chain	300	10⅛	10	10	9½
52	46¼	2†	Am Chicle	400	51½	51	51	50½
6½	3¾		Am Colortype	300	5⅝	5	5	5
62½	49		Am Com Alcohol	900	50	48¾	49¼	49½
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	300	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
10½	6		Am European	200	10	9⅞	9¾	
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	2600	11½	10½	10⅝	11½
30	17		Am & For PPow pf	900	28¼	25	25½	
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	800	20	19¼	19⅝	
17½	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	15	15	15	14⅞
22½	17¾	1	Am Hawaiian	1000	21⅝	20¾	20¾	27⅞
40⅝	30⅛		Am Hide & L pf	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
10	6¼		Am Ice	1100	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
45	35½	.6	Am Ice pf	500	43½	43½	43½	42⅝
11	6½		Am International	800	10	9½	9½	9⅝
1⅜	¾		Am La France	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
38¾	20¼		Am Locomotive	1800	38¼	37	37	38
71	50		Am Loco pf	400	71	70	70	
9⅜	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	7½	7½	7½	
8	4½		Am Mach & M ct	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
27⅝	18		Am Metal	2000	26⅛	24¼	24¼	25¾
91	79½		Am Metal 6%	100	90	90	90	
12¾	8⅞		Am Power & Lt	3900	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
29⅛	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	25½	23	23¼	25½
28⅛	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	21½	19⅜	20	21⅝
17⅝	13⅞		Am Radiator	7200	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
28	17½		Am Rolling Mill	6800	27¾	26	26¼	27
47¼	36	3	Am Safety Razor	1300	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47¼
7⅜	3¼		Am Seating	1800	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
2⅜	1		Am Ship & Com	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	24½	24½	24½	25¾
51¼	41¾		Am Smelt & Ref	7500	49¾	46½	46⅝	48⅞
108	100		Am Smelt & R pf	200	108	107½	107½	107½
63½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	84½	83½	84½	
26½	19¾		Am Steel Fdries	400	24½	22¾	23¾	24¼
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	42¾
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	124	120¾	121	122¾
12	4⅞		Am Type Fndrs	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12¾
28½	7¾		Am Type F pf	130	27¼	22½	24	27¾
27⅝	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2500	22¾	21⅞	22¼	22½
17½	14⅛		Am Woolen	500	15¾	14⅜	14¾	15⅞
83¼	61⅜		Am Woolen pf	300	77	77	77	76
3¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap ct	1000	2½	2½	2½	2¼
14⅞	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	160	11¾	11	11	11¼
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	600	8½	7½	7½	8¼
17⅜	13½		Anaconda Cop	7600	16⅞	15¾	15⅞	16½
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	21⅜	20½	20½	21¼
31⅞	27½	1	Archer Daniels	500	30	29¼	29¼	28⅝
87	76½	7	Armour Del pf	400	87	86	86	
6⅞	4¾		Armour Ill A	11200	6½	5⅞	6	6⅝
3⅜	2⅛		Armour Ill B	2500	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3⅜
64¼	55		Armour Ill pf	4200	61⅜	57¾	58¼	62⅜
8⅜	3⅝		Arnold Constable	1500	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜
9	4¼		Artloom Corp	200	8⅜	8¼	8¼	9
3½	1		Asso Apparel Ind	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
18¼	11⅛		Asso Dry Goods	900	17¾	16¾	16¾	17¾
35½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	35¾	35¾	35¾	32½
73⅜	54		Atchison T&SF	2600	69¾	67	67¾	70
85½	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	100	81	81	81	82
53½	39		Atl Coast Line	500	52	49	49	51¾
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	2900	33⅝	32	32	33½
46½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	500	45	44	44	45
95	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	98	98	98	
11½	7½		Atlas Tack	500	9½	9	9	
57	47¾	2‡	Auburn Auto	5300	55⅞	52¾	53¼	54⅜
13⅜	7		Austin Nichols	6900	16	14½	14½	15⅜
52	46	3	Austin Nichols A	230	56½	56	56½	54⅜
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	8700	8	7⅜	7½	7¾

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.23	Feb.21
			—B—					
16	14	..	Baldwin Loco	8100	14⅜	13¼	13¾	14¼
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	50	49	49	
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5800	33⅞	31½	32⅜	33⅜
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1500	36¾	35¼	35¼	36¼
98	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	98	99	99	
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	600	44¼	44	44	44¼
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	230	5¼	5	5	4⅝
33	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	180	28	26	26	27½
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	1800	9½	8¾	8¾	9¼
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	200	15½	15	15	15¾
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	7200	14	13¼	13¼	13⅝
107	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial In Loan	1100	13½	12¾	12¾	13½
23⅛	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	21⅝	20¾	20¾	21¾
13¾	9¼	.25b	Best & Co	600	32	30¼	31¼	31¾
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	8500	48⅜	46	46	48
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	79⅝	75¾	75¾	79½
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	140	37	36	36	36
16⅜	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	400	15⅝	14⅜	14½	15⅝
26	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	10	24½	24½	24½	25¼
54	50	..	Blumenthal pf	30	52½	52	53	53½
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	4300	66	62½	63	65¾
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2300	24	24	24	24¾
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	2200	28	26¾	26¾	27⅝
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	10700	17½	16¾	17¼	17¾
20¾	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	22¾
36¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	32¾	31⅜	32	32⅝
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	77½	77¼	77¼	77¾
10⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	500	9⅝	9	9	9¾
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
14¼	10	..	Buffalo E cv pf	500	12⅜	12	12	12½
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	14300	7¼	6¾	6⅞	7
37¾	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	670	37⅜	35½	35½	36½
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	8900	5½	4⅝	4⅝	5¼
15⅛	7¾	..	Bullard	2900	15½	14	14	15
4½	1	..	Burn Bros A rcts	200	4½	4	4½	4
2⅞	1⅝	..	Burns Bros B cts	1000	2½	2⅛	2⅛	1⅜
15½	5	..	Burns Bros pf	130	14⅜	12½	13	14½
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	2500	17¾	17½	17½	17½
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
15¾	5½	..	Bush T Bldg pf cts	80	15¾	14½	15¾	13½
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	2
4¾	2⅜	..	Butterick	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	1400	31½	29	29¼	31⅜
63	47¼	..	Byers pf	100	62	62	62	
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	800	27	25¾	25⅝	26⅜
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11½	9½	..	Campbell W&C	6400	15⅞	14¾	14¾	15¼
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	1000	25½	24¾	24¾	25¾
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3400	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
32⅝	28½	1‡	Cannon Mills	400	31¾	31½	31¾	
9⅜	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	9½	9⅛	9¼	
86½	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	1400	80½	78¾	78¾	79½
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	280	82	80	80⅛	
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1500	31⅝	30¼	30¼	31
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	8300	42⅞	39½	40	43½
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	40	8¾	8½	8½	
32½	28	1½	Central Aguirre	700	28½	27¾	27¾	29¼
12½	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12¾
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	4200	38	35¾	36	37¾
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	42⅜	41	41	42¾
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4800	45⅞	43⅞	44¼	45½
8	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	6¾	6	6	7
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	400	5½	5	5	
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W2pf	800	11	10⅝	10⅝	11½
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1700	7⅝	7	7	7⅜
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	6700	12¼	11½	11⅜	12⅛
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	5300	14½	13¾	13½	14¾
28	15¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	1400	26	24¼	24⅜	28
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	9⅜	8¼	8¾	9
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	21	20½	21	
11¾	5	..	Chi StP Minn&O pf	1	9½	9½	9½	
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅞
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
9⅜	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
13½	11¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	900	29¼	29	29	30
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	1500	11⅜	10¼	10¼	11⅜
16⅛	13	..	Chile Copper	10	15	15	15	
60⅜	49⅞	1	Chrysler	51800	60⅜	57⅝	57⅝	59⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
78⅜	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	74	74	74	74½
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2¼	1⅛	..	City Stores	1500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5⅝	3¾	..	City Stores A	400	5¼	4¾	4¾	
5⅛	3	..	City St A vtc	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5¼
17⅛	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	1320	17⅜	16	16⅜	15⅞
39½	28	1	Clueet Peabody	400	36	35¾	35¼	
17⅜	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	20800	17	16	16½	16½
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	4000	28	26⅝	26⅝	28¼
92	79	7	Collins & A pf	50	91¾	91¾	91¾	
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	2800	8¾	8	8	8⅜
92	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	120	32	30	30	30
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	9400	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16¾
75¾	62	6	Columbia G pf A	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	75½
66	41	5	Columbia G pf B	1000	66	66	66	64½
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	25	25	25	
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1900	70¾	67¾	69¾	70½
30	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	10800	29¾	28	28	29¾
27	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	26¾	26½	26½	26¾
97	91½	6¼	Comm Cred pf	10	97	97	97	96¾
44¼	38	3	Comm Cred A	300	44¼	44	44	44½
29	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	80	28	28	28	28¾
54½	35¾	2.	Comm Inv Tr	3900	54⅜	53⅛	53¾	54⅝
36⅜	28¼	.60	Comm Solvents	7400	29¾	28¾	28¾	29¾
33⅜	19¼	..	Conwith & So	12800	3	2¾	2¾	2
44⅞	21½	6	Conwith & S 6pf	600	38¾	38¼	38¼	39¼
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1200	30	29	29	30
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	600	5⅜	4¾	4¾	5
17½	10⅝	.50b	Consol Film I pf	1700	16¾	16	16⅜	16¾
47⅝	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	12800	41½	40½	40¾	41½
4¾	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	7400	13¾	13	13	13⅜
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	5¾	5½	5¾	6
2⅞	⅞	..	Consol Textile	3500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5⅝	2⅛	..	Container A	500	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
44¼	25	..	Container B	3400	41¾	37⅞	38¼	43⅜
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	400	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	1200	2	2	2	2
64	46⅛	4	Cont Baking pf	300	63¾	62½	62½	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1400	80	77¾	78¼	80
11⅝	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
34½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	32	31½	31½	32½
2⅜	1½	..	Cont Motors	16800	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	14800	20¼	19¼	19¾	20
84½	72¾	3	Corn Products	2800	74½	73½	73½	74
141	138	7	Corn Prod pf	20	140¼	140¼	140¼	141
3⅝	3¾	..	Coty	3500	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	33½
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	33	31¼	32	33
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	
6¼	3¾	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
38⅜	21⅝	..	Crucible Steel	500	36¼	34	34	36¼
69¼	43	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	64	63	63	
3¼	1	..	Cuba Co	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9¾	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
47⅜	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	140	42½	42	42	43½
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	47	45	45	48½
22½	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	4800	22⅞	21½	21½	22⅝
64	43⅜	..	Curtis Pub pf	1000	64	62	62	64
5¼	2⅜	..	Curtis-Wright	14800	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4⅝
10⅝	5¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	17600	10⅜	10	10	10⅜

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.23	Feb.21
			—D—					
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	300	20¼	19	19	21½
8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	300	7	7	7	
18⅛	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	15	15	15	
34¼	26½	..	Deere & Co	2400	33½	31½	31½	32⅞
73⅜	53	1	Del & Hudson	1800	70	67½	67¾	69
33⅜	23½	..	Del Lack & W	6900	31⅜	29½	29⅝	31
11⅞	7	..	Denver R G pf	1500	11½	10	10	11⅛
84	63¼	4	Detroit Edison	200	84	84	84	83
40½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	400	47½	46¾	46¾	46¾
28½	25¾	1	Diamond Match	300	28¾	25½	25½	26¼
37	32	1†	Dome Mines	4200	35½	34⅝	34¼	35
22¾	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20	20	20	
38½	14½	.75	Douglas A	24600	24⅝	22¾	23	23½
18	9¼	..	Dresser A	300	17	17	17	18
11½	7½	..	Dresser B	200	10½	10	10½	10
103¼	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	2700	103¼	100½	101½	102¼
119¾	115	6	du Pont deb	400	119	119	119	119
99½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	99	99	99	99½
			—E—					
12⅝	5¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1100	11⅝	11	11	11
93⅜	70	3	Eastman Kodak	500	92¾	89½	89½	92¼
133	123	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	132	132	132	133
22¼	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	6300	22½	20¾	21	21¾
18	11⅞	..	Elitnron Schild	2200

Financial: News and Comment

Whitney Attacks Stock Exchange Regulatory Bill

Proposes Joint Committee With Plenary Power to Curb Wrongdoing

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—After long months of maneuvering for position, the Roosevelt Administration and the New York Stock Exchange finally came to grips today over the vital question of whether security exchanges shall be brought within the sphere of federal control.

Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York exchange, paved the way for the final joining of the issue before the House Interstate Commerce Committee by attacking the proposed legislation on the ground first that it would destroy the activity of the security market, second that it would lead inevitably to complete federal regulation of corporate business and third, that it would put in federal hands the power to stifle private business under the guise of regulation.

Calls Its Unconstitutional

He then turned over to an attorney the task of delivering what the exchange hopes will be the final and fatal blow at exchange regulation—the charge of its unconstitutionality. Mr. Thomas B. Gay of Richmond, Va., acting as attorney for the exchange, delivered this blow maintaining that the exchange bill is predicated on the authority of a national and not of a federal government with delegated authority from its constituent parts.

Mr. Gay went so far as to hold that not only would the Administration bill be unconstitutional, but also that any form of federal regulation is outside the realm of constitutional federal interference. This, he held, included even the alternative submitted yesterday by the exchange itself through Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney, appearing on the stand before Mr. Gay, limited himself to picturing the extensive power over private business which he contended the bill would put into the hands of the Government.

Could Dictate to Business

"I believe," he said, "that the bill gives the power to the Federal Trade Commission to have complete control over business if it so desires." He saw this in the provision of the measure placing in the commission the authority to specify uniform accounting methods for all corporations whose securities are listed on the exchange.

"It has power to make regulations so strict and the method of accounting so onerous that it could dictate to all corporations both the way in which they conduct their business and even their right to conduct business itself," he added.

His own proposed substitute bill, outlined before the committee yesterday, would, he felt, provide adequate regulation to protect the public business without at the same time sacrificing the right of corporations to carry on their business in their own way.

But by submitting these alternative suggestions, and then setting up the contention of unconstitutionality against any form of regulation, the exchange unquestionably maneuvered itself into a peculiar position. In effect, it is now maintaining that even its own proposals are unconstitutional.

Asks Joint Regulation

Mr. Whitney proposed a stock exchange coördinating committee with flexible powers on which would sit two members of the Cabinet, two appointed by the President, one representing the open market committee of the Federal Reserve System, one representing the New York Stock Exchange and one for all the other exchanges in the country.

Instead of fixing margin requirements by law, as the Administration proposes, Mr. Whitney would merely vest in the coördinating committee "plenary power" to regulate such requirements from time to time. He would give similar flexible latitude to the board over the fixing of rules and regulations to prevent dishonest practices, rules for listing securities, for controlling pools, syndicates, options and—in short—every practice of the stock exchanges which has been subjected to criticism.

Thus this issue is clearly joined between strict federal regulation and flexible, joint regulation. On the one hand, the Administration proposes a federal board with arbitrary power to license in order to enforce rigid rules and regulations fixed by law. On the other, Mr. Whitney proposes a mixed board with stock exchange representation having power to make whatever regulations it may deem necessary at any time when conditions may be judged to warrant them.

Bond Maturities In March $69,217,964

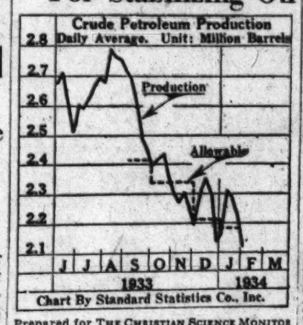
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—The total of corporate bond maturities during March amounts to $69,217,964 according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 151, of which 12 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

March 1	
Boston Elevated Ry. Co., Deb. 6s	$2,098,000
Bowman Biltmore Hotels, 1st 7s	1,235,994
Gelsenkirchen Min. Corp. Sec. 6 per cent notes	15,000,000
General Motors Acceptance 5s	5,000,000
Hearst Mags., Inc., Deb. 6s	1,000,000
Kansas City, Memphis & Birm. R. R. Gen. 4s	3,323,390
Kansas City, Memphis & Birm. R. R. Inc. 5s	3,193,780
Mengel Co. 1st Serial 7s	2,958,600
Penn. R. R. Co. Equip. Tr. "A" 5s	2,100,000
Rock Island, Ark. & La. R. R. Co. 1st 4½s	11,000,000
U. S. Rubber Co. Serial 6½s	2,000,000
March 15	
Atlanta Gas Light 6s	4,000,000

February maturities amounted to $33,813,700 and issues and portions of issues falling due in April will total $217,072,591.

Government Program For Stabilizing Oil



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Federal Court decision in Texas declaring the NRA code for the petroleum industry unconstitutional should not be regarded as marking the abrupt end of the government program for stabilizing this industry.

Arrangements are being made to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, and the Attorney-General's department is seeking a stay of execution.

It will be noted that while production has tended to keep slightly above the allowable figure fixed by the Government, it is still well below the figures for the period immediately before allowable totals were set.

Price Changes For Livestock Inconsiderable

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 — Livestock markets fluctuated only moderately at the Union Stockyards this week, no drastic changes being noted in the price list for any class, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle receipts were smaller than last week but increased considerably compared with a year ago, while hog receipts showed sizable gains, both compared with last week and a year earlier, while supplies of sheep and lambs fell off from a week and a year ago.

Strictly good and choice fed steers and yearlings closed steady, common and medium grades weak to 25 cents lower. Long yearlings topped at $7.35, medium-weight steers $7, and 1421 pound averages $6.25.

Best heifers scored $6.50, heavies making $6. Beef cows sold steady at $3-$4, low cutters and cutters weak to 25 cents lower at $1.75-$3. Vealers sold strong to 25 cents higher at $7.25 downward.

Hogs above 200 pounds closed steady to 10 cents lower compared with Friday of last week, lighter weights and pigs 15-25 cents lower, while packing sows advanced 10 cents. The week's peak was $4.70, with extreme top at close $4.60, lowest for regular market day since Feb. 5. On that date lightweights sold 25 cents under $4.60, but 300 pound offerings that sold at $3.45 at that time were worth $4.45 late this week.

Fat lambs closed 10-15 cents below Friday last week, yearlings steady, and ewes fully 25 cents higher. The week's bulk fat lambs sold at $9.50-$9.75, with practical top $9.95. Most clipped lambs turned at $7.60-$8.10.

Says Margin Buying Accentuates Stock Price Fluctuations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—The stock market has failed adequately to perform its chief function of relating the prices of securities to their intrinsic values, according to a section of its report on a survey of the security markets made public today by the Twentieth Century Fund through Evans Clark, its director. This has been due, it is asserted, to "excessive speculation based primarily upon margin buying which, instead of stabilizing prices, greatly exaggerates the ups and down."

The report holds that excessive speculation through margin trading has also been responsible for serious disruptions in the nation's banking and credit mechanism which, in turn, has "stimulated dangerous industrial plant expansion in boon times." This close connection between banking and stock exchange activities is characterized "the worst feature of the American banking system."

These conclusions, based upon the factual research of a corps of economists working under the direction of Alfred L. Bernheim, in charge of the Fund's survey, led to certain recommendations made on Feb. 8 to President Roosevelt. They advocated that the amount of credit available for margin trading be controlled by federal authorities by limiting the loan value of securities used in margin buying to twice the earnings applicable to them over a five-year period, but in no case more than 60 per cent of its market value.

Premium Industry Has Boom in 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—During the business year 1933, the premium industry experienced the greatest boom in its history with a 33 per cent increase over the preceding year, according to figures which were made public by Howard W. Dunk, secretary of the Manufacturers Merchandise Advertising Association.

The statistics of the association which have been compiled for 18 years show 1933 to be the biggest year. Premium merchandise has been averaging well over $200,000,000 annually during the past four years, but in 1933 an increase of close to $100,000,000 was reported by members of the association.

Asserts Politics Now Dominating Monetary Factor

Dr. Lionel Edie Offers Program for Keeping Currency Sound

Asserting that politics has become the dominant factor in determining monetary policies in the United States, that the control of money power has shifted from New York to Washington, that political controversies over the further devaluation or cheapening of the dollar are in prospect and that there is in the making a new sectionalism with the West and South opposing the East in the monetary policies of the near future, Dr. Lionel D. Edie, formerly professor of finance in the University of Chicago and now chairman of Edie-Davidson, Inc., with which Standish, Racey & McKay, investment counsellors of Boston are associated, paints a disturbing picture in his new book, "Dollars," just off the presses. He calls for a definite program which will provide the American citizen with a common sense dollar that will command confidence, one with a metallic base, whose purchasing power could be less than that prevailing in March, 1933, but not necessarily so low as that of 1927 or 1929.

Dr. Edie feels cheapening the dollar will become a political issue and "what the official of a Federal Reserve bank thinks about credit policy will become less important than what a Senator or Congressman thinks. The President of the United States will be subjected to tremendous political pressure brought to bear by organized propaganda groups. Demogoguery will vie with financial integrity to control the dollar. The center of money power has shifted from Wall Street to Washington. It means, further, that a new sectionalism will flourish in the United States."

Dr. Edie, however, thinks the desires of the American people for a sound currency will prevail and that the dollar will be safeguarded if the "leaders of thought help the public visualize the way in which political proposals fit into its fundamental demands." His nine-point program is:

1. Return to a modified gold standard.
2. Adopt a more positive silver policy, but not bimetallism.
3. Check international flights of capital.
4. Adopt a tentative exchange stabilization rate which represents an equilibrium between American cost of production and price level and those of other countries.
5. Coöperative central bank effort to control excessive fluctuations in world price level.
6. Seek an American monetary standard which accomplishes both internal and external stability.
7. Coördinate United States credit expansion with the long-term growth of physical volume of production and trade.
8. United States should coöperate with other nations in supplementing the automatic corrective features of the gold standard. A gold drain should be recognized as a symptom of disequilibrium with international coöperation to allow the afflicted country to apply fundamental correctives.
9. In regulating the price structure, attention must be given not only to the level, but to the relationship between various groups of commodities.

Dr. Edie issues a warning that over the next decade there will be a downward pressure on the price of gold and feels that the present bull market in gold is contrary to the probable supply and demand over the next decade.

American Dollar Firmer at $5.07⅝ To British Pound

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The United States dollar firmed fractionally on a better demand in a fairly quiet market today, and closed at $5.07⅝ to the pound, contrasted with an overnight rate of $5.08¾.

The French franc and other gold currencies strengthened in relation to the pound, the franc closing at 77.37, contrasted with yesterday's rate of 77.69.

The sale of £410,000 (approximately $2,080,000) in gold bullion was reported at 136 shillings, 5½ pence (approximately $34.72) a fine ounce.

The steamship President Roosevelt picked up nearly £2,000,000 (approximately $10,160,000) at Southampton for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, while the liner New York was to take a similar amount late today when it arrives from Hamburg, where it was delayed because of fog.

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP)—The United States dollar lost 3½ centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.255 francs (6.55 cents to the franc), as compared to the quotation of 15.27 francs (6.54 cents) at which it closed last night and opened this morning.

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (AP)—The United States dollar sold unchanged on the foreign exchange market today at yesterday's figures, 2.525 marks (39.60 cents to the mark).

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Rise Slightly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Feb. 17, 1934, totaled 3,622,380 bushels, as compared with 3,165,078 bushels in the previous week and 4,660,520 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 134,739,420 bushels, as compared with 201,187,659 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Michigan Leading Potential Oil Producer East of Mississippi

Jumps From Ninth to First Place—Possible Flow 120,000 Barrels a Day—About 400 Drill Permits Last Year—1933 Yield Worth Over $8,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 23—In the last few months Michigan has jumped from ninth to first place as a potential oil producer east of the Mississippi River, according to Dr. R. A. Smith, state geologist.

Though restricted to 29,000 barrels of oil a day under the petroleum code, the State now has a potential flow of 120,000 barrels a day. Michigan has passed the Pennsylvania field, which has a potential capacity of about 95,000 barrels a day and is producing at full capacity.

Eight years ago Michigan was producing only 4000 barrels a year. She now has more than 2000 wells, most of them producing, representing an investment of some $30,000,000. Nearly 400 permits to drill were issued in 1933, the bulk of these resulting in producing wells.

Most of this development has taken place since last fall. Gassers as well as gushers have been coming in at a sensational rate, spurring operators to extraordinary activity, according to Mr. Arthur W. Stace of the Utilities Information Bureau. The oil is rated as from good to extra grade, and brings the code price of more than a dollar a barrel. At this rate the yield in 1933 was worth more than $8,000,000, Mr. Stace said.

Gas Reserves Large

Estimates of proved, semi-proved and potential gas reserves range from 18,000,000,000 to 36,000,000,000 cubic feet and reserves are sufficient to supply a larger population than is now being served. Twenty-one communities and 27 townships now have natural gas service. The territories served have a population of 188,000, which uses upward of 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day.

At the present rate of consumption, it was said, the population now being served would exhaust a reserve of 36,000,000,000 cubic feet—the Conservation Department's estimate—in around 24 years. Mr. Stace said that the present enlarged reserves will be further increased as new wells come in, but that there is need for keeping plans for greater service from outrunning possible supplies and potential reserves.

When Michigan oil was prorated last fall, 29,000 barrels a day being allowed under the petroleum code, the State was actually producing only 22,000 barrels a day. But discovery followed discovery of new pools. The Vernon and Leaton fields, in central Michigan, began to turn in productive wells. Then the great Yost well was brought in by the Pure Oil Company. Porter township, in Midland County, turned in wells one after another, some of them being of spectacular productivity.

Daily Output Rises

The daily potential production of Porter township wells, practically nothing at the beginning of 1933, is now mounting toward 100,000 barrels a day.

Michigan would like to have its allowable raised to at least 50,000 barrels a day, according to Dr. Smith. Representatives of the industry are now making overtures to Secretary Ickes with that object in mind. The burden of answers from Washington to these proposals is that if Michigan wishes to expand the industry the operators should build their own refineries and develop a market at home. Any move that would throw Michigan oil into competition with the product of other fields is discouraged at Washington. Mr. Ickes has been quoted as saying that there was no objection to Michigan developing its own market.

Dr. Smith, pointing to the discovery of eight large pools within 30 miles, and expressing the belief that vast, unknown quantities of gas and oil underlie Michigan, believes that the State's governmental operations may some day be financed from oil and gas revenue. He foresees the day when further extensions possibly will envelop the great areas of State-owned land in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula.

The World's Business

Of Many Things

WHAT is the summing up of experience with the British Exchange Equalization Fund, recounted in this column on Tuesday? The answer is given in two recent British publications. One is the London *Times*. Mr. R. H. Brand, a sagacious economist as well as a practical banker, asks: "I would reexamine afresh whether in existing circumstances the rapid exchange fluctuation arising out of the movements of short-term capital and speculation can or ought to be diminished by the use of the exchange equalization fund, or whether in this sphere it would not actually be wiser and better to apply the principle of supply and demand." The other publication is the *Economist*: "A great deal of responsibility for the present state of mistrust lies with the policy of secrecy which the British Government have always adopted toward the operations of the Exchange Equalization Account. It is not enough for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state in reply to a question, as he did on Jan. 30, that the account 'has not been used to create an artificial value for sterling,' and that 'it would be ineffective if so used.' Such statements are not nearly precise or specific enough; a general profession of virtue is no answer to the charge of a particular crime."

* * *

A General Feeling

Mr. Brand and the *Economist* write, I think, for a growing number of their fellow countrymen. The achievements of the Fund by no means impress its critics. Granted that the object of the Fund is as stated in official declarations—namely, the ironing out of minor fluctuations in the exchange rates for the pound—the results have been somewhat dubious. Prior to April 20, 1933, when the United States left the gold standard, the pound ranged between $3.80 and $3.15. That amounted to a variability of 17 per cent. Surely such a range was the opposite of steady. If the Fund had not been in existence, the range might have been wider and the connecting line more zigzag. But does the mitigation of fluctuations justify the existence of such a huge gambling fund in the exchange? There are many in Britain who would answer in the negative. The suspicion aroused in the United States, together with the setting up of the opposite fund in the United States, will no doubt strengthen the hand of these critics. Col. Josiah Wedgwood has been the most persistent, as well as the most intelligent, among them.

* * *

Bank Lending

A classic example of the hen or the egg type of argument is the one which has to do with the responsibility for the failure of bank lending to keep abreast of presidential expectations. Bankers say that sound borrowers are lacking. Business men are equally positive that bankers are unduly overcautious. Several illustrations have been sent to me as evidence that the business men are right. One has reference to the American Metal Company. This is a well-known American concern which has had a very successful career. It recently asked its New York bank for short-term accommodation. Called upon to show its position, it prepared a statement showing that its quick assets reached an amount well in excess of its quick liabilities. But the bank remained hesitant. It finally agreed to a loan, but subject to conditions which the company found impossible to accept. So a representative of the company was ordered to take the earliest boat for London. In London a loan satisfactory to the company was offered without fuss and with the minimum of delay. And, according to the annual report of the company, the American bank has been shamed into a better offer. The spectacle of an American concern having to go to London for accommodation is not exactly edifying.

* * *

CWA

The continuance of the CWA program at a reduced tempo till May 1, when all the workers will have been detached from the pay roll, seems to carry with it a much-needed reform. Wages are to be paid at the current rate for the type of work performed in the particular locality affected. Hitherto the wage rates have been governed by the requirements of the agency which has hitherto provided CWA funds, namely, the PWA. And these requirements in turn have been dictated by the labor unions. Naturally organized labor is not anxious to see its wage standards depressed. But the result of this adhesion to union standards has been that workers have been attracted from private industry to the CWA. Several instances have come to my attention. Probably many others are familiar to readers. One reason, indeed, for the tapering off of the CWA in the rural areas was the complaints received from southern farmers that the CWA was preventing them from hiring help. Such a development, of course, defeats the intent of the CWA, which is to provide work for the jobless, not to compete with private industry for labor. Both the CWA and the PWA should be regarded solely as efforts to prime the motor of private enterprise. They can do so successfully and expeditiously only by paying under the going wage rates. The vaguely worded wage decision announced by the CWA, which now has its own fund, may be a move in this direction.

* * *

Silver

Mr. J. H. Rand, of the Committee of the Nation, regrets that there is so small a supply of silver in the world with which to rebuild the American currency on a more "tangible" basis. He is surely exaggerating the dearth. Since 1493 there has been produced an estimated total of 15,122,000,000 ounces. Practically all of it is somewhere or other. Much of it, even the metal now worn by the women of India, would be available to a fantastic bidder, say, a $1.29-an-ounce bidder. But what would the American taxpayer say?

H. B. E.

Deterding Argues World Needs 'Old' Silver-Gold Ratio

Says 16-to-1 Coins 'Honest' and Debasement Deplorable Inflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—If all the countries which debased their silver coins readopted the original "honest" coin, silver stocks would soon be "employed" and the former ratio of sixteen-to-one of silver to gold would be reëstablished, in the opinion of Sir Henri W. A. Deterding, general managing director of the Royal Dutch Company.

In a discussion of the silver problem just released here Sir Henri states that the action of Great Britain in 1920 of reducing the base of its silver coinage from 920 to 500 parts per 1000, thus setting up a bad example of inflation, "is more responsible for the world's crisis than anything else." He points to the countries which followed suit: Mexico, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, France, Straits Settlements, Japan and the Balkan States.

Worst Possible Inflation

As Germany followed England's example in silver coin debasement, Sir Henri estimates that for the two countries, it would be necessary to purchase about 600,000,000 ounces of silver in order to restore the silver coin to its original silver content of a fineness similar to the United States dollar, the silver content of which has never been reduced.

Illustrating the results of constant depreciation of silver coins, Sir Henri quotes a report from Sofia, dated Dec. 22, 1933, which reads:

"That in order to increase the available quantity of silver, without having to buy silver, the Bulgarian silver coins at present in circulation will be withdrawn, and replaced by new coins of a lower silver content. The Bulgarian Government hopes in this way to make a profit of 25,000,000 Leva, which amount will be used to pay for the salaries and pensions of government officials which are in arrears."

Whether it was "right or wrong to reduce the coin's silver content," Sir Henri maintains that crediting to the budget the gain obtained by the reduction in the value of the coin is the "worst possible inflation, offering moreover the attraction of obtaining an artificial source of revenue to balance a budget."

Sir Henri denies there has been overproduction of silver, contending there has been a "manufactured underconsumption."

At the present time the world's production of silver in relation to the production of gold has decreased from about 15 to 1 to about 12 to 1 in relation to gold, he points out. Taking the present price of gold at about $35 an ounce and the price of silver around 46 cents per ounce, Sir Henri finds that the value of silver in relation to the value of gold is about 76 to 1. In respect of the new silver produced in this country, the ratio is about 54 to 1.

Would Help China

"The value of silver, therefore, has still a long way to go to find its true value basis of around 12 to 1 in relation to gold," Sir Henri continues. "To my mind, the above facts and figures prove beyond dispute that the present value of silver has been created artificially." He considers absurd the argument that silver coins are only tokens.

An important consequence of a return of the principal countries to a silver ratio of 16-to-1, would be the prospect of 500,000,000 Chinese "seeing their savings reëstablished in value," Sir Henri believes.

"In addition," he says, "the now growing deficits of Chinese Railways would soon disappear as the 'sterling' capital of same would gain proportionately by the increased value (1:16) of their income in silver, while new railways could also then be created (as their earnings would be assured), and a still greater development of trade come about."

Sir Henri foresees the adoption of the silver standard in Russia, "when Communism has been played out there," in order to compete and deal with Japan and China.

Treasury Turns To Long-Term Financing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Treasury pointed today toward long-term borrowing to finance this year's $10,000,000,000 money-asking program.

Secretary Morgenthau's intention o change at least part of a $1,250,000,000 in three- and six-month outstanding Treasury bills into long-term indebtedness became evident when it was learned that some of a Feb. 28 maturity would be met partly from cash on hand.

Yesterday's offering of $75,000,000 in six-month bills, will not meet the $100,000,000 maturity. Previous recent offerings all have exceeded maturities and permitted an increase in the Treasury's cash balance.

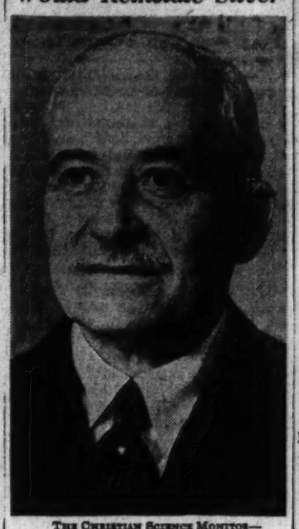
Indications pointed today, moreover, toward a bond issue to meet a $460,000,000 maturity March 15 and to enlarge the cash balance. The Treasury calls five-year or longer obligations "bonds."

Chinese Ask Delay In Silver Agreement

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Shanghai Chinese Bankers Association has petitioned H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, to delay the National Government's ratification of the London silver agreement, hoping to enable China to act freely if the United States effects a sudden rise in the price of silver.

Alarm is felt that President Roosevelt may boost the price. In that event, Chinese experts said this country probably would resort to an increased levy on the export of silver, rather than an embargo.

Would Reinstate Silver



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Sir Henry Deterding
General Managing Director of the Royal Dutch Company.

Ottawa Proposes To Establish A New Central Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23—Legislation providing for the establishment of a central bank, to be called the Bank of Canada, was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance. The bank will embody all the more radical recommendations of the MacMillan report on banking and currency.

The initial stock of the bank is placed at $5,000,000 which will be sold to the public at $100 a share and pay a cumulative dividend limited to 6 per cent. No shareholder may own more than 50 shares, he must be a British subject, and have no connection with a chartered bank. The bank will be managed by a board of directors appointed in the first instance by the Government and subsequently by the shareholders.

The bank is to be given the sole right of note issue, subject only to a limited circulation of notes of the chartered banks. These latter will surrender to the bank all gold which they own and hold in Canada, as will also all private owners.

The powers to be granted the bank are those necessary for the exercise of the usual banking functions, including open market operations, as well as acting as a bank of rediscount for the chartered banks. It will be allowed to buy and sell gold and silver bullion, transfer funds and deal in exchange. Its notes will be legal tender and redeemable only in gold bullion, thus creating a new gold standard.

The reserve in gold shall always be equal to 25 per cent of notes and deposit liabilities, a radical departure from the present 40 per cent. Thus, this bill provides for a potential inflation of about $280,000,000, as the Federal Treasury now holds $115,000,000 in gold at the present price, and there is only $180,000,000 of notes in circulation.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the Central Bank Bill, the Minister moved amendments to the Bank Act, repealing the Finance Act and limiting the interest that can be charged by banks to 7 per cent per annum.

Employment And Pay Roll Totals Drop in January

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—A decline in factory employment and pay rolls in January that about equalled the average of the last 10 years for the like period was announced by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

At the same time, Miss Perkins said that the bureau of labor statistics will adopt the Federal Reserve Board's base years of 1923-24-25 instead of the single year, 1926, it has been using. Technical experts, Miss Perkins said, deemed the three-year base more accurate.

While the employment decrease in January was abnormal, the decrease in pay rolls was only .8 per cent, compared with a usual decrease for the period of 4.6 per cent. This maintenance of the pay-roll level, Miss Perkins attributed to the NRA.

The January decreases, it is estimated, represent a release of 70,000 employees from gainful employment in manufacturing industries and a falling off of $883,000 in weekly pay rolls. The combined decline in employment in the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries is estimated to have aggregated approximately 500,000 wage earners and the combined fall in weekly pay rolls approximately $5,400,000. Employment in the nonmanufacturing industries was marked by large seasonal declines.

January was described by Miss Perkins as an unsettled month. One of the largest gains of the month was registered in the automobile industry which showed a gain of 21.5 per cent in employment and 26.9 per cent in pay rolls between December and January. Agriculture implements showed an increase for the tenth consecutive month.

Miss Perkins estimated that in the 12-month period since last January there was a net gain of 1,129,000 workers and an advance of $30,000,000 in factory weekly pay rolls.

Wallace Scores Packing Houses And Middlemen

Charges Packers Monopoly —Hits Service Charges Placed on Farmer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today struck a blow at the middlemen in two important agricultural industries, in which he has been accused of "chiseling on the farmer's pay check."

The Secretary of Agriculture ordered 10 of the largest meat packing houses of the country to defend themselves against his charges that they have been conspiring since 1927 to manipulate and control prices in certain Southern states, thus creating a monopoly which forced competitors out of business.

At the same time he announced a move to eliminate from milk-marketing practices long-standing devices for collecting "unjustifiable" service charges from farmers.

Leading Packers Named

The 10 packers named in the Secretary of Agriculture's complaint of monopolistic practices were Armour & Co., Abraham Brothers Packing Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Jacob Dold Packing Company, John Morrell Packing Company, Memphis Packing Corporation, Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co. and the St. Louis Independent Packing Company.

They were directed to appear at a hearing in Jackson, Miss., on April 9, to answer accusations that they furnished each other information on prices at which the packers would sell meats and meat food products. According to the allegations of the complaint, this practice led the companies "to discriminate unjustly between certain persons; to force competitors out of business, and to manipulate prices and apportion sales in commerce."

If the companies are found guilty of the charges, the Department of Agriculture will issue a cease and desist order against them. If they refuse to obey this they will be liable for prosecution in the courts.

Mr. Wallace's attack on the middleman was even more obvious in his statement that the AAA's new milk policy will eliminate devices by which unfair service charges are collected from the farmer. He has often frankly stated his intention of cutting out the unjustifiable spreads between prices paid the farmer and those paid by the consumer and before issuing new milk licenses he is attempting to eliminate entirely or at least substantially correct costly marketing practices in purchasing and assembling milk.

While many milk distributors have not resorted to any of the practices complained of, those practices have been employed by some dealers in nearly all of the major markets thus far studied, Mr. Wallace said.

Benefits Shown

Among the improvements under the new licenses which will benefit the farmer are:

1. Formation of a pool plan designed to abolish the practice of some distributors who pay for milk at low-class two or three prices while selling it in bottles to the consumer at high-class one prices, pocketing the difference.
2. Elimination of the practice of collecting farmer's freight charges on milk at high railroad rates when the milk is actually shipped by a cheaper method.
3. Reduction of country station charges for weighing, testing and cooling milk.
4. Elimination of terminal charges inasmuch as such charges are considered part of the distribution cost, and not to be deducted from the farm price.
5. Requirement that distributors prove their financial responsibility by posting bonds or otherwise and limitation on the extent of credit given by the farmer.

Ludlum Steel Reports On 1933 Operations

Ludlum Steel Company reports for the year 1933 net earnings, after deduction for depreciation and taxes, amounting to $161,063, equivalent to $3.59 a share on 44,900 shares of preferred stock outstanding on Dec. 31, 1933, as compared with a net loss of $474,311 for the year 1932.

The company showed an increase in net sales for 1933 of 59 per cent over sales for the preceding year.

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St. Branch, 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1
Deposits Received by Mail
A Mutual Savings Bank having no stockholders, all profits go to the depositors.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

We have orders in:
Boston Wharf Stock
Morris Plan Corp. of Amer. Com. Stock
Ware River R. R. Stock
FRED R. HANEY
—INVESTMENTS—
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON

U.S. Makes Fair Beginning Toward Owning Embassies

(Continued from Page 1)

world's capitals. It has then furnished these houses with English furniture of the best periods. It also has provided all the necessary china, glass, silver and linen for the different posts, thus eliminating the necessity of paying for the transportation of the personal belongings of newly-designated ministers or ambassadors.

London Is Businesslike

An inventory is kept in London of every item in each legation and embassy and an inspector makes occasional visits to the posts with the purpose of ascertaining what replacements may be necessary and what additions can be furnished so as to maintain the establishment constantly at the highest standards of service and taste. A staff of servants is permanently attached to each building.

The experience of the average American minister or ambassador going to a new post is in striking contrast to that of his British colleague.

Even if assigned to a post where the Government owns a building, the American must check up on every item of furniture and equipment so as himself to bring along enough to be able to keep house adequately.

If he is going to a post where there is no residence, he must spend a few months in a hotel while he looks for a suitable house. He must then arrange to have this properly furnished either locally or by having his own furniture shipped at the Government's expense. He must purchase large quantities of table linen, china and glassware so as to be able to entertain adequately. He must, in addition, find a suitable staff of servants and undertake the difficult task of setting up housekeeping in a foreign country.

The majority of ministers and ambassadors from other countries as a rule need do nothing more than bring their own personal belongings and move directly into a well-furnished, well-functioning legation or embassy.

Same Story as Consulates

In the consular posts it is the same story. As a matter of fact, the difficulties of finding a suitable residence for a consul are often greater than for a minister or ambassador. The reason for this is that many consuls are stationed in provincial capitals, where housing conditions are inadequate.

The average American does not realize how scarce running water and modern toilet and kitchen facilities are outside of the United States, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. While these are not absolutely indispensable items for a house, our officials are accustomed to the comforts which may be had in any small town in America. It is not unjust for them to expect to live in equal comfort when representing their country abroad.

For them as for ambassadors and ministers the question of prestige is also involved. Consular officials are regarded as representatives of the American nation. They are welcomed by the local people as persons of importance, and are, as the representatives of a great nation, expected to live with a certain degree of style.

When, instead, they take refuge in a two-room flat or in some inadequate building the local impression is much as if a distinguished foreign visitor to a small American town should rent a shack in a poor quarter of the town and entertain only at the local lunch wagon. This is hardly suitable for a representative, let us say, of Great Britain. Why, then, should it be tolerated for a representative of the United States?

Housing Problem Vital

The housing problem is fundamental. It affects the prestige and the efficiency of our foreign representatives. At the same time it affects their morale and their pocketbooks. When our officials are suitably housed according to American standards, neither they nor the foreigners can have just cause for complaint.

This does not mean that they need live in the kind of regal state of some of the British representatives. Nor need an American legation building in a small Balkan capital be, for example, like the French Legation in Belgrade, which dominates the entire town and is a challenge to local pride by its vastness and extravagance.

Fortunately the foreign service building commission has used taste and discrimination in most of its purchases, renovations and new construction. It has followed American architectural models and furnished the buildings with good American furniture. A start in the right direction has thus been made. But there are still 25 diplomatic posts to be bought or completed, and three times as many consular posts. This requires a sum of money which need not be unreasonably large.

Why Not War Debts?

There is no reason why, in those countries which owe money to United States Government, the purchases cannot all be paid for by the debtor governments and charged against the debts. In most instances the reason for nonpayment of debts most insistently pushed has been that it is impossible to find the necessary dollars or foreign exchange in which to pay us.

By a simple bookkeeping transaction with the debtor countries suitable buildings could be bought abroad, without the actual cash outlay of a dollar by our own Government This would help us in a number of countries. In others it might be possible to arrange for the payment in the defaulted bonds of the debtor governments sold on the New York Stock Exchange. Where there's a will and reasonable ingenuity there's a way—even in a government.

Incidentally, the outright purchase of buildings abroad would in the end mean a saving for the Government, as the combination of rent-allowances and costs of transportation of personal furniture and effects offsets the interest on the invested money plus a sum for maintenance and upkeep.

Motion Pictures

Very Minor

"Sleepers East," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, is another of those eventful train journeys that it is so much more normal to experience in movies than in life. Miss Wynne Gibson does not appear to advantage in hard-boiled, disillusioned, world-weary rôles. Something gentler and finer-grained might reveal in her qualities that have not yet come to light. There is a surfeit of calamity and excitement for excitement's sake, all of which leaves the heart and mind untouched. And though Miss Gibson at last finds some tranquillity in Country Jason's (amiably represented by Preston Foster) protecting affection, the arrival amounts to nothing but a scenario's end.

In "No More Women," it is a pleasure to see Edmund Lowe leaving his models of correct tailoring in the wardrobe while he pals around with husky Victor McLaglen as a diver. The undersea shots are rather nice, too. But the girl who plays the woman in their life is so like other girls of filmdom that we can't even remember her name.

"M" at the Fine Arts

Two very fine pictures, accompanied by an exceptionally piquant Silly Symphony, "The Spider and the Fly," and the usual newsreel, opened at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday.

Out of pre-Hitler Germany comes "M," one of the most sensitive products of the German studios at their erstwhile best. It is directed by Fritz Lang of "Metropolis" fame, and though the substance of the tale is horrible indeed, the effect is at once outwardly muffled and inwardly intensified by the delicacy of the telling. It is based on actual happenings in Düsseldorf when a succession of child murders was perpetrated. Early in the picture the destruction of the eighth child is conveyed by pictorial suggestion. A cumulative atmosphere of communal terror is built up with the same poignant essentialization of incident. The rest of the film is devoted to the hunting down of the criminal—the elaborate and futile efforts of the police department, the more direct methods of the organized beggars under the captaincy of an underworld chief—with a final resolution of capture and legal confinement.

Peter Lorre gives an incisive portrait of the man and wins a wisp of pity in his plea for some understanding of his tragic obsession. The blind beggar who first recognizes him by a whistled fragment which runs like a warning motif through the picture, is almost equally keen-edged in the brief delineation by Georg John. The many types and figures in the cast are played with utmost seriousness and realism. It is not a picture to be shunned, for in spite of its content, it has the elevating quality of Greek tragedy.

The second feature, "The Tragedy of Mt. Everest," is a photographic account of the latest ascent of the world's highest mountain in 1933. The haunting beauty and majesty of the Himalayas speak eloquently enough without the extraneous comment of Mr. David Ross. M. L.

Illinois Scouts Aid Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—Boy Scouts in Illinois are aiding the needy by collecting clothing, shoes and furniture to be redistributed by relief agencies in accordance with President Roosevelt's proposal. Mr. Wilfred S. Reynolds, executive secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, asked that cleaners coöperate by volunteering to clean articles of clothing suitable for redistribution.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies trips to historic places, sports, summer camp EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones North Scituate, Mass Tel Scituate 917

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HERMOSA BEACH, CALIF.—For sale, tea room, Colonial Building; equipment; good summer business, growing to all-year; ocean view; lovely home $6500, terms. OWNER, 921 Loma Drive.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

WOMEN—Easy spare-time money for you show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses—lingerie, corsets, raincoats, hosiery; libera commissions; no experience, no investment needed; wonderful sample outfit furnished; 15-day credit consignment plan; write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT Backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses Many Monitor readers making money this way Experience unnecessary. Start spare time ANALENE, INC., Dept. 372, Indianapolis, Ind

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LINGERIE, all prices reduced; excellent earnings for women; good profits; bonus; credit extended. MONBET, 55 West 42nd, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

APARTMENT 6 rooms and furniture for sale, 4 rooms let paying expenses; owner going to California. 184 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3, Boston. Comm. 4009.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

GIRL wishes to share beautiful 2-room apartment overlooking East River; private garden; living room 21x19; fireplace; moderate rental. Write Box M-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 71st St. 167 West—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, switchboard; $35-$40 unfurnished; day and night service.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

LADY going to Florida wishes to share in expense and driving car; references exchanged. 146 Madison Ave., Quincy, Mass. Gra. 4200-W.

Local Classified

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 50c up to 16 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

BUILDERS WANTED

DEPENDABLE, experienced, reasonable builder to erect summer home near Kingston, N. Y. Box X-11, Suite 2900, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ESTABLISHED 1892. R. W. WHITEACRE, carpenter and builder, plans and estimates furnished, jobbing. Shop and mill 63 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASPinwall 1690.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

GOLD Jewelry, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Bought at Highest Prices. Estate Jewels Appraised and Purchased. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LADY will sell Jacobus Stainer violin, year 1665; book "Paradise Lost," 1929 Nash sedan, V-49. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SILVER FOX SCARFS—Entirely new beautiful skins; full silvered; half price. Porter 1307 or C-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining, restyling; lowest prices; estimates given. CANTOR BROS., 185 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 2794.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED houseworker, responsible, small child, 1 adult; sleep in (white); good pay. 186 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C., Apt. 15-F; call in morning; Christian Scientist preferred.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER, country, 5 in family, $55 monthly. Write Box H, Setauket, L. I., N. Y., or telephone Barclay 7-4717.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-31 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-0484.

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia — Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0697.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace Aspinwall 6419.

HOUSES TO LET

OWNER desires to rent private house, 10 rooms and 6 baths, with entire furnishings, located near Drive; will redecorate and install oil-burning heating plant on 3 years' lease to responsible party, not for commercial purpose. For appointment call Riverside 9-2363, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD BOUGHT
WE BUY OLD GOLD, JEWELRY, etc.; bring in or mail. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk 18

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718

PIANO TUNING

ANDREW A. CLOUTIER
Pianos Tuned and Repaired
33 Milton Street, West Somerville, Mass.
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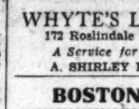
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ASSORTED CHOCOLATES and HOMEMADE PIECES
for 49c
This special package is being offered as a means of inducing more people to become acquainted with Ham's Candies.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Artificial Cream

TALK about barnyard coöperation! The hen and the cow have gone into partnership to produce cream! Arne Bergsvik and Ragnwald Hellerud, of Oslo, Norway, have discovered that artificial cream can be made by adding nut oil to milk and white of egg at a certain temperature; and they have been granted U. S. Patent No. 1,941,243 on the process. Cream made in this mysterious fashion has all the chemical properties of real cream!

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Laconically

Example: "Osler, the great nineteenth century biologist, has *laconically* observed that among all the species of animals in this world, only mortal men destroy each other" (J. Roscoe Drummond in Monitor Magazine Section, Feb. 21, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above: pithily, sarcastically, sadly, energetically, wittily, caustically, ominously.

Pronunciation: Accent the second syllable, *la-con'-ik-cal-ly* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second *a* and *o* and *i* short). Not *la-con'-a-kly*.

Derivation: Because the Laconians, inhabitants of ancient Lacedæmon (Sparta) in Greece, were proverbial for their brief and pithy style of speaking, we incorporated "laconic" into English to describe direct, concise, pithy, epigrammatic speaking. "Laconically" is the corresponding adverb.

When Philip of Macedon wrote to the magistrates of Sparta, "If I enter Laconia I shall level Lacedæmon to the ground," they laconically wrote back the one word, "If."

Notes and Queries

Suffix "-ship" (G. H. B.)—The correspondent writes:

Please give the derivation of "-ship" as used in connection with such words as "friendship," "fellowship," "sonship," etc. My unabridged dictionary does not give it.

This suffix appeared in upward of a dozen forms in Old English, among them: *-skiepe, -scipe, -schipe, -shipe.* There is reason to believe that it, in company with the Dutch *schaf* and German *schaft*, goes back to an old Teuton root, *skap*, "form, make," the source, by the way, of our word "shape." The suffix "-ship" is usually added to a substantive to indicate a state or condition of being what is expressed by the first word.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

God (Elohim)

IN THE Old Testament the word most commonly translated "God" is *Elohim* (Gen. 1:1, etc.), which occurs upward of 2300 times in the Hebrew Scriptures, and is considered as coming from a root which means "to be strong or powerful." In short, "It is agreed by almost all scholars that the name *Elohim* signifies 'the putter forth of power.' He is the Being to whom all power belongs" (Girdlestone: "Old Testament Synonyms," p. 26).

The fact that *Elohim* is properly a plural word has no little significance, and it is customary to speak of this as the "plural of majesty," an idiom which is paralleled by the "royal 'we'" commonly employed by kings in addressing their subjects. Others have seen in the plural form a suggestion of the Trinity, or of the Fatherhood and Motherhood of God. It may be noted that when Elohim refers to the true God, it is construed by the translators as singular and is followed by a singular verb; but in Exodus 20:3 and other passages, we read, "Thou shalt have no other gods (*Elohim*) before me."

Eight Reasons Why the Monitor Camera Club Is So Much Fun

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Following Readers Today Win Memberships in the Monitor Camera Club: (1) Mrs. J. H. Roush, Moundsville, W. Va.; (2) Miss Betty Richardson, Bangor, Maine; (3) Mrs. J. C. Robbins, Spearville, Kan.; (4) Mrs John H. Radley, Princeville, Ill.; (5) Mrs. Greta Kittell, Bradford, Mass.; (6) Mrs. Minnie B. Smith, Chicago; (7) Leonard Stanley, Boston; (8) Mrs. Iva M. Brustman, St. Paul, Minn. Congratulations! Send Your Interesting Pictures for the Monitor Camera Club to the Feature Editor. $1 is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

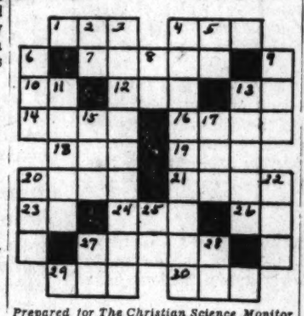
NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The fifteenth child in a family of 17, who left school at the age of 10, became one of America's greatest journalists. Benjamin Franklin began his career as apprentice to his elder brother James, a printer, bookseller, and publisher of one of the first colonial newspapers, the New England Courant. The printing office was Franklin's college. A thirst for knowledge was his master. Self-analysis and careful study of men and events constituted his educational method.

"The days of the great editors who controlled their papers and made them serve their convictions—the days of Greeley, Dana, Halstead, Medill—are almost gone. The journalist has become the hired man of a corporation," deplored Walter Rauschenbusch, in "Christianizing the Social Order," 1912.

Junior Cross-Word No. 111



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Large fabulous bird.
4—Cape in Massachusetts.
7—Cheerful.
10—Exist.
12—Snare.
13—Roman numeral for 101.
14—Fine, dry powdery particles of earth.
16—Common metal.
18—Man's name.
19—Writing implement.
20—One who foresees or foretells events.
21—Unclosed.
23—While.
24—Spread grass for drying.
26—The Beni River is in Bolivia on this continent (abbr.).
27—Festivals.
29—Go about idly.
30—The sun.

Down
2—River in western Siberia.
3—Twisted.
4—Group of rocky islands southeast of N. Z.
5—The Empire State (abbr.).
6—Writing tablet.
8—Barcelona is a seaport city in this part of Spain (abbr.).
9—Organ of a fish.
11—A kind of slipper (pl.).
13—They grow on pine trees.
15—To observe.
17—Corded fabric.
20—To express in words.
22—Negative vote.
25—English translation (abbr.).
27—Musical note.
28—Thus.
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HELP thou thy brother's boat across;
And lo, thine own has touched the shore.
—PERSIAN PROVERB

The Carnival of Flags

8—The Italian Tricolor Speaks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE flags holding carnival waited expectantly. They knew there was time for the story of their Italian cousin before "evening colors" sounded the signal for the lowering of flags all over the world. The Italian flag came smartly to "Attention" to salute the Admiral's four-starred flag of blue.

"My story really begins with the ancient Roman cohorts. They carried a standard with a red dragon which may have come from the Orient many centuries earlier. But soon Italy lost its unity, and then for hundreds of years it was a country broken up into many little kingdoms. The free cities of Venice, Florence, Pisa, Genoa, and others, each flew the emblems of their separate rulers.

"Spain and France made war on these rich Italian cities, and Italy became the battleground of a cruel rivalry between these great powers. The French Republic sent an army over the high mountains which separated the two countries. This army carried away many of the rich treasures of ancient Italy, but it was Napoleon who, when he grouped the north Italian provinces into a kingdom, gave it the tricolor that is now the Italian flag. Some people might think that this was a poor exchange —a piece of silk for priceless paintings—but to the Italians the value of that tricolored emblem was beyond reckoning.

"The red strip in the flag reminds us of the battlefields through which we have waded in our struggle for liberty. The white strip in the center stands for peace, and the green in the hoist, the place of honor in a flag, stands for hope and progress.

"That was in 1805, but soon the empire founded by the French was wrecked. Battles raged again and each victor in turn hoisted his flag. Then came a fiery patriot, Giuseppe Garibaldi, who restored our Italian tricolor in 1848. Garibaldi moved his army with such rapidity and secrecy that in a few years he won a glorious victory at Reggio, on August 21, 1860.

"A few months later, Garibaldi accompanied King Victor Emmanuel II into Naples. "Re Galantuomo (the honest King) was the people's name for this adored King. The coat of arms of his family, the House of Savoy, was added to the tricolor. You will see it on the white strip in the center of our flag, for it was through this family that our country became peacefully united.

"King Victor Emmanuel was a skilled general and he loved Garibaldi, who knew how to lead an army even better than the King. Not only Italy, but also the Latin-American state of Uruguay, owes a great debt of thanks to Garibaldi's military skill in helping them to win their freedom.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Italian Flag

"Both Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel loved the tricolor. Once the King could have had peace with the Austrians if he would consent to haul down the tricolor and hoist the old blue Piedmontese flag in its place. But the honest King refused, preferring to fight it out, and so the tricolor was saved from surrender. Viva Italia!" cried the Italian flag as it brought its story to a close.

With much fluttering, the Carnival of Flags burst into lively chatter over the deeds of their national heroes. How excited and interested they were!

"Which flag will come next?" they asked at last, but as the Admiral did not answer, there was nothing to do but wait until morning.

MARY M. STARR

[This series is appearing on Fridays.]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Paying Guests

A RESOURCEFUL young woman who wanted to earn some extra cash went to a number of interior decorators and house painters in her town and found out what homes were about to be redecorated. Then she wrote notes to the owners who have children, asking if their little children could be her paying guests during this troublesome period. She not only got the children, but she was asked to keep household pets as well. Many a woman said she was money ahead, as the work could be carried on more quickly without the children around, and there were no mishaps with freshly painted wood and walls.

Mrs. L. D. L.

"Swap Exchange"

A CLEVER boy who could not find work went to a local newspaper and asked if he might get a commission on all the "swap ads" he could get. He knew of a great many persons who wished to trade something not being used for something needed. He was offered a small commission. Then he found he needed a show place for such articles, where the patrons could bring "swap articles" and exchange for others. He got a small fee for these barters, and he was able to make excellent exchanges.

(Miss) Marjorie S.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

255

The squirrels on the
Common came around and
begged for some food
from the children who
clapped their hands
and shouted with glee
and then they waved
their bushey tails and
were off

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

London's Bobbies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE courtesy of the average London policeman makes a pleasant addition to a stranger's sojourn. The English "bobbies" seem rarely out of humor and are always on the lookout to be of service, preserving order in crowds with little visible effort and no shouting. A traffic officer in a residential district is prone to give a respectful "Good-Morning" to passers-by he has seen before, and he will invariably escort a woman with a child across the street.

One evening two young women inquired of a bobby the location of a little-known theater. He confessed sadly that he simply didn't know where it might be. They had gone perhaps two blocks farther on their way when they heard a bus approaching with loud toots. As it came up with them, their bobby dropped off the back of it, beaming.

"I've found it," he said, between puffs (for he was a splendid testimonial to Mrs. Johnny Bull's cooking). "It's on this very bus route, and ye can yet reach it in time for the performance." Not until he had seen them safely aboard and told the conductor where to set them down, did he leave them.

It is a rare bobby without a sense of humor, which makes crossing a street or asking one's way about a gay adventure, for the visitor never knows whether he will be answered in Irish brogue, a broad Scotch burr, or the best possible English!

In Lighter Vein

—Answers

"The cookery book says 'beat till stiff.' I think it must be done now."
"Is it stiff?"
"No, but I am."

Garden Note

Jones: "Will you raise your own vegetables next year?"

Suburbs: "No. Just praise the neighbors' truck and they'll give you the best they raise as a brag!"—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Long-Time Art

"This picture took 10 years of my time."

"That is a long time just to paint a picture."

"Oh, I painted it in 10 days—the rest of the time I spent trying to sell it."—*Berlingske Tidente* (Copenhagen).

The Meek One

Lee Shippe of the Los Angeles Times, has a headline, "How to tell ladies from men now that both wear pants."

That ought to be easy.

The one that is listening is the man.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Consolation

Author: "Did you see Whittler's criticism of my latest novel? It was awful! He gave it a terrible hammering."

Friend: "Oh, don't worry about him. He hasn't an idea in his head. He just says what everybody else is saying."—*Moustique.*

Interrupted

Prisoner: "Judge, I don't know what to do."

Judge: "Why, how's that?"

Prisoner: "I swore to tell the truth, but every time I try, some lawyer objects"—*Labor.*

Safe

First Snake (at the zoo): "Here comes a woman."

Second Ditto: "I'm glad I'm not in her shoes!"

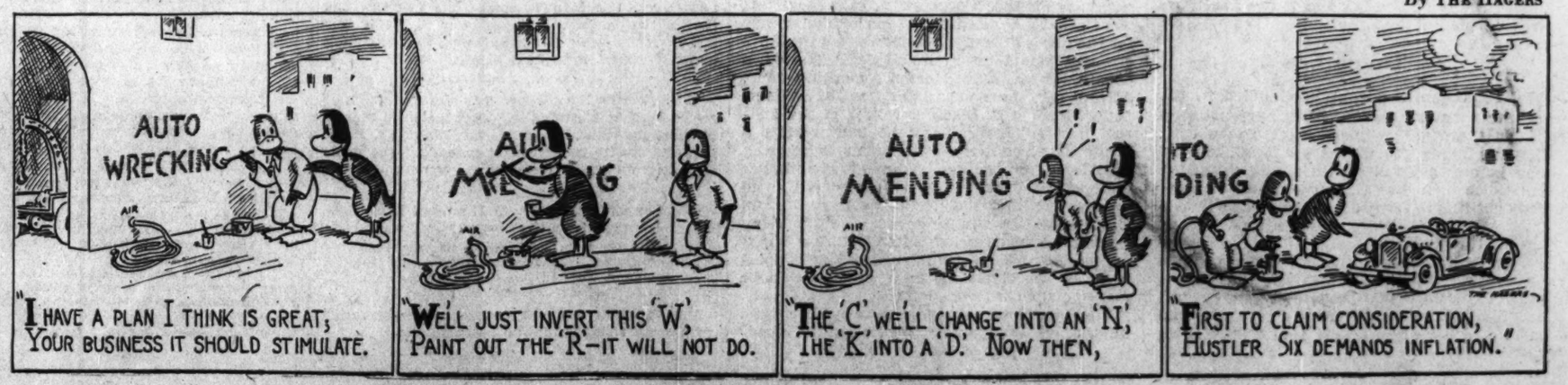
He Draws

"So arguments between you and your wife usually end in a draw?"

"Yes, I draw the check."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hustler Six*

By THE HAGERS


AUTO WRECKING
AIR
"I HAVE A PLAN I THINK IS GREAT; YOUR BUSINESS IT SHOULD STIMULATE.
"WE'LL JUST INVERT THIS 'W', PAINT OUT THE 'R'—IT WILL NOT DO.
AUTO MENDING
AIR
"THE 'C' WE'LL CHANGE INTO AN 'N', THE 'K' INTO A 'D.' NOW THEN,
TO DING
"FIRST TO CLAIM CONSIDERATION, HUSTLER SIX DEMANDS INFLATION."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Austrian Muddle

ON NO political question is there greater need for clear and straight thinking, unclouded by the current ideology, than on that of Austria. Unhappily, we have grown accustomed to using mere catchwords and siding with one faction or another according to the fashion.

The moderation expressed by Chancellor Dollfuss in his conference with the British and American correspondents gives convincing evidence of patriotic purpose and when contrasted with the ultimatum of the Hitlerite leader, Theodor Habicht, will probably bring renewed references to the little Chancellor as the "Savior of Austria." Yet, with all credit to his sincerity, there has never been any justification for regarding Dr. Dollfuss in this light.

Savior of what? The mock "independence" which was left to Austria by the allies when they broke up central Europe? Austria has never had its independence since 1919; it has depended upon France and Italy and the Little Entente, which have inadequately and grudgingly supported it for political purposes.

Now when it was said that if Austria did not exist it would be necessary to invent it, what was meant was a vast union of Danubian nations. The old Austria was essential, though unfortunately it was composed of people who considered themselves politically oppressed. The true solution of the central European problem would be the reconstruction of a Danubian Confederation—that is to say, the old Empire in a new form, in which the oppressed peoples would enjoy full autonomy, but inside which tariff barriers and hostile frontiers would be demolished. This method is apparently impracticable at present because of the jealousies and rivalries of European powers which would wish to dominate the confederation.

Yet Austria, as it is well aware, cannot live alone, nor can it "depend" on the occasional charity of the allies. If it were left to itself, it would turn to Germany, however reluctant it might be to give up its sovereignty. That is precisely what the allies forbid it to do.

Dr. Dollfuss was from the beginning placed in an anomalous position. His appeal to foreign countries, as against Germany, has been continuous; and there is a proper suspicion of every statesman who relies on outside forces and influences which are, in the nature of the case, opposed to what may be the real inclination of his own people. He was, however, highly praised because he was regarded as the last bulwark against Hitlerism in Austria. Now in order to keep down the Nazis in Austria, blood brothers of the Nazis in Germany, he was obliged to encourage the Heimwehr, a body which stands for just another kind of Fascism which has shown itself sanguinary and ruthless.

Eventually, like the sorcerer's apprentice who released forces he could not control, Dr. Dollfuss let loose the Heimwehr and the regular troops on a mission of slaughter—to exterminate Socialists and destroy their dwellings.

Perhaps the shock of this savage action will make us realize the true character of the Austrian problem which has been hidden under this verbiage of "preserving independence." This ferocious blow to democracy, accompanied by cruelties which spared neither women nor children, which mowed down men who defended their right to political expression and which shattered model houses by gunfire, should warn us not to take sides in a struggle between the rival clans of Nazis and Heimwehr.

The German rulers may well look on with interest. They stand outside the range of responsibility for this crushing of the Socialists by Austrian troops. Yet they may profit by the dreadful blunder. And so, slowly but inexorably, despite the treaties, by the mistakes of the allies and the terrible follies of the men now in power in Austria, the union of Austria and Germany which was implicit in the reduction of Austria to a little, helpless state, is brought nearer.

What will the allies do? Will they, in an effort to stop what intrigue cannot stop, continue the game of diplomatic and political maneuvering that brought last week's tragedy? Or will they learn the plain lesson that if peace is to be preserved there must be either a trade confederation on the Danube or the Anschluss with Germany?

A Tip on Pets

PET kangaroos cannot be handled in the same manner as dogs. They have not been as thoroughly domesticated. To be sure, they are taking long strides, but it will be some time before they will lap their milk out of the same dish with the cat. In the meantime anybody desiring to acquire a kangaroo as a household pet should get a few points on how to handle the "critters."

The recent escape of a pet kangaroo in a California city led to the discovery that knowledge of this particular kind of grasshopper was very limited. In fact, there is a suspicion that most of those who saw the gentle little thing leaping gracefully over the hedges thought it was a 1934 model dinosaur from one of the sand heaps of the Arizona anthropologists. Although he has the eye of a spring poet and the benevolent countenance of an habitual philanthropist, this animal showed pursuers he could put up a violent resistance.

So, if one happens to see a pet kangaroo in his neighborhood and his love for animals prompts him to approach and make such kindly advances as "So, Bossy," or some such endearing term, he should be informed of the creature's tactics. The front elevation of a kangaroo is declared to be impregnable to attack. Any effort even to tickle it under the chin is sure to result in putting the entire driving apparatus into high speed at once, with rather unpleasant results to the tickler.

The proper way to catch a stray kangaroo, we are told, is to sneak up on the rear, grab it securely by the tail, and then—well, sing an appropriate hymn.

Honor Among Newspapers

POSSIBLY no other code has given Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, greater relief at its signing than the newspaper publishers' code approved this week by President Roosevelt. It is no secret that the negotiations have been strenuous and have involved vexed questions. Two of these, indeed, remain subjects for study and report by the Recovery Administration—the hours and wages of news department workers and, still more controversial, the employment of minors to sell and deliver papers.

Most important in the eyes of many editors, the President and the Administrator have allowed to stand the much-discussed section on freedom of the press, though protesting that it is mere surplusage. The very vehemence of this protest will indicate to some the desirability of its presence. Surely it can do no harm to have it explicitly stated that the signing of the code does not waive any constitutional rights or consent to abridgment of that freedom.

The regulation of hours in mechanical employments apparently should not make great difference to the industry, especially to the numerous papers that have already adopted working schedules in line with the President's blanket code for industry. To try to regularize hours for reporters or even desk men and editorial writers is something more of an innovation. Traditionally, these have been creatures of inspiration or soldiers on 24-hour call. But even firemen have been successfully placed on the platoon system and perhaps it may not have too serious consequences if news writers acquire some first-hand knowledge of that new leisure they so often discuss in interviews.

The child labor provisions constitute at least a beginning of regulation in that they eliminate night hours for street sales by boys under 16, and require opportunity for school attendance, but it is singular that no minimum age whatever appears to be established for this work or for delivering papers. Granting the values received by newsboys and carrier boys from their experience, the publishing industry certainly should not be oblivious to the injury that can be wrought on young characters and can surely afford to keep up with the van of other industries in eliminating child labor.

In fact the essential difficulty in negotiating the newspaper code has arisen from the dual nature of newspaper activity. It is on the one side a public service institution dedicated to spreading information and enlightenment; on the other side a plain manufacturing business devoted to making money for its private owners. The extent to which its civic conscience dominates the commercial motive determines the validity with which freedom of the press can be claimed. Probably the greatest injury has been done to that phrase by exploiters of lascivious writing and political vilification, claiming such freedom as a cloak.

If a newspaper is genuinely seeking to serve the public interest editorially, it is hardly consistent for it to ask concessions below a decent welfare standard in its manufacturing operations. If, on the other hand, a publication allows itself to be nine-tenths a mercenary industry and one-tenth a public service institution, it has little claim to public protection.

Filling the Banking Vacuum

CONSOLIDATED Cauliflower Canneries of Whoozisville would like to install some new machinery. For several years the general manager has recognized that much of its equipment was out-of-date and inefficient. The plant is clear, but some credit will be necessary if he is to buy the machinery. And there's the rub.

The cauliflower cannery, of course, is a mythical industry, but there are thousands of very real business establishments in the United States right now that are held back from modernizing their plants because of difficulty in obtaining capital. Such modernization in many instances would pay for itself in a few years and would normally warrant a bank loan. But banks have had an uneasy time the last few years between depositors who might have to be paid on demand and borrowers whose notes had a long time to run. They question now whether such loans are good business for them. And consequently men and industries ordinarily engaged in making machinery or other capital goods are idle.

When Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said early this month that if banks did not lend enough money for the needs of responsible borrowers the Government would do it, he at least started a debate. He may have started something more. At any rate, nine days later two things happened. Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, let it be known after a White House conference that plans were being considered for the establishment of intermediate credit banks similar to those that lend on livestock and the like in agriculture. And Francis M. Law, president of the American Bankers' Association, declared before a bankers' conference his confidence that the challenge to the banks for more credit would be met by judicious expansion.

These developments indicate two of the three kinds of credit expansion involved in the recovery movement. The first is the short-term merchandising loan which is normally the stock in trade of commercial banks. Under the pressure for liquidity in fear of runs by depositors there have been complaints that the sources of these, even when backed by responsible orders, were dried up. Surely now that the deposit insurance act has removed the likelihood of wholesale withdrawals from the banks, adequate commercial loans should be available.

At the other extreme in point of time is the long-term credit which forms the permanent capital of businesses. This is the province of the investor and investment banker rather than of the commercial banker. How to get more of this money into action involves the whole debate as to whether the Federal Securities Act is too severe and is throttling the flow of investment capital.

In between is the third kind of capital or credit, the intermediate loan typified above by the instance of financing a machinery purchase. This seems especially necessary to the recovery efforts just now and may be a field in which bankers will not resent government intrusion. Unless and until the banks find a type of time deposits to be matched against such loans, an intermediate credit agency in which Uncle Sam would play the banker might find real work to do.

"As Goes Maine—"

NOW that the potato fields of Aroostook County are beginning to yield dividends to the farmer, can the rest of American agriculture and industry be far behind? Heartening news from Maine's potato empire is that the product is bringing $2.50 a barrel. In some places, it is reported, Green Mountain potatoes are selling at an even higher price.

This gives satisfaction to the farmer who last year sold his crop for 70 cents a barrel, a price that spells disaster to the grower; for the cost of fertilizer, seed and labor alone runs to $1 a barrel. So the $2.50 price is like the sunrise after a long dark night.

And this sunrise will be reflected a long way. Back of the Maine farmer and 70-cent potatoes lies the débris of the depression, government loans, store bills, fertilizer bills and mortgages. "Two-fifty" potatoes will wipe out a lot of such encumbrances.

This sharp increase in prices is entirely due to increased buying by the people of the country, in other words, supply and demand back into proper working order. Maine potatoes are shipped to practically every part of the nation and an upward trend in prices is interpreted as a reflection of better times in the country as a whole.

After all the humble Aroostook "spud" is a good business barometer. Two-fifty a barrel means that the city dwellers, north, south and west, are buying more potatoes.

The Casual Day

For an Apple Tree

When the snow,
That limns this tree,
Goes—
A purer white will be!

J. C. R.

War is like two motorists going on a journey together. *Even as nations journey toward desired vantage points among their neighbors.*

The motorists fall to arguing over which of their two cars they shall use. *The cars of nations are their foreign and domestic policies, their social and industrial mechanisms.*

As the argument waxes warm, each dips into his toolbox for a hammer, wrench or any instrument with which he may threaten the other. *Nations dip into their treasuries for guns and ships.*

Then, discouraged from further attempt at settlement through reason, they attack each other and each other's cars. *Nations attack each other's transportation systems.*

Having exhausted each other in the art of mayhem, and having disabled both cars, the motorists decide to begin talking it over again. *Nations have peace conferences.*

Then the motorists start on their journey again, tired and lame. *Nations resume, under terrific indebtedness, depleted man-power, semi-starvation and social chaos, their work toward national betterment.*

The motorists, who might have ridden in comfort, must now walk in pain. *And the nations . . . ?*

Rime for Reason

in spelling and pronunciation

Help! whatever shall I do
For to find a rhyme for shoe?
To the woods where hides the doe
Near the shrinking black-eyed sloe?
Or the sea, to snare the roe
'Neath miles of cold ice floe?
Must I go to fight the foe
All unarmed save for a hoe,
Meant to dig the po-ta-toe?
Forward then, all on tiptoe
Chanting "Hope"! instead of "Woe"!
As we hunt a rhyme for Shoe!

C. D. T.

"Didgin, the simplest language in the world and used in Chinese treaty ports, has been urged as an international language," says our next-to-favorite newspaper. The Monitor some time ago saw the possibilities in "pidgin English," but believes this more recent proposal would put that tongue's earnest supporters in high didgin.

"I don't run the modern boy down, though it seems fashionable to do so," says the head master of West Buckland School, Devon. Motorists, H. H. suggests, might well consider extending the principle to cover other classes of the community.

The London Observer's "A Hundred Years Ago" column reprints from the Observer of Jan. 12, 1834:

> The Gresham gold medal for the best anthem has been unanimously awarded to Mr. Goss. The anthem, "Have Mercy Upon Us, . . ." is for four voices.

But its plea, no doubt, was meant to be raised with some thought for the listeners also.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Radicalism, Revolution and a New Political Party

TWO sages of Washington journalism contributed the other day to the store of public information on politics two suggestions that merit attention. Mr. Mark Sullivan, close friend of Herbert Hoover, accredited with unswerving support of the Hoover policies, apprehends that the nation is being gradually led into Socialism—or collectivism as he prefers to call it. Being of a prudent turn of mind Mr. Sullivan does not attribute this leadership to the President. He recognizes sagaciously that in the present temper of the populace if Mr. Roosevelt is for collectivism the country is for it also—whatever it may be. Mr. Sullivan's thesis is that while the President is untainted with that heresy, "a group within the Administration who call themselves 'liberals,' and are called by others 'radicals,' . . . understand what they call 'the technique of revolution,' and they are intent on bringing one about in America."

There is real need today of a definition of that word "revolution." Some think that the thing itself has already come to pass in the United States, and the phrase "the Roosevelt revolution" has become an accepted commonplace. But to most people the word implies a complete overturning of the form of government, its control by the elements in political society which are today the least influential. In that conception of revolution the guillotine or the firing squad have their accepted place, and against such an overthrow of existing political organization Franklin Roosevelt, and the policies he is pressing, are the surest defense.

To describe economic and political reforms, accomplished through the legitimate and established methods of legislation, as "revolution," is merely to seek the creation of a hostile public sentiment by the employment of an unpopular and inapplicable term of condemnation.

The revolutionary symptoms detected by Mr. Sullivan are, first, an effort to so organize industry as to do away with the creation of needless, expensive and harmful factories for making goods which are already produced in more than adequate quantities, and, second, a government monopoly of credits.

As to the latter, Mr. Sullivan quotes Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as saying: "The President would be greatly disappointed if the banks do not . . . perform all the functions that banks are permitted to perform." He does not say whether that disappointment has actually come to pass, or whether, in such event, the President should rest content with an expression of disappointment without effort to render through public agencies the service which has been abandoned in time of stress by the private institutions to which it had been committed.

As to the regimentation of industry to the extent of preventing notorious waste and cutthroat competition, the end sought is already universally approved. Precisely as it is attempted to prevent overproduction of agricultural products, so some form of limitation should be applied to other productive agencies that they may not destroy themselves at the promptings of greed. The people will not long profit by the low prices of shoes, if the competition that produced those low prices has so cut wages as to take shoemakers out of the ranks of those who can support other industries, or perhaps compelled the closing of many factories. While the Interstate Commerce Act stands, legislation to correct such tendencies cannot be classed as "socialistic."

* * *

Mr. David Lawrence, another Capitoline wiseacre, who enlightens the unenlightened through his own paper, by syndicated articles, and by oratory "on the air," looks likewise askance upon the policies of the Administration. He visions, at an early date, the people clamoring "madly for sound government, sound currency and practical men at the helm." The Republican Party, he holds, is incapable to govern, having "been dying since the World War," and the practical men whom he would place at the helm are Governor Ritchie, ex-Governor "Al" Smith, Senator Carter Glass, and Senator Thomas P. Gore. Two, at least, of these have repeatedly manifested an eagerness to take the helm, but an unappreciative people has selected other statesmen.

In a sense the ideal set up by Mr. Lawrence is cherished by every student of politics. In a democracy two parties, one liberal, progressive, radical if you will, the other conservative, is the ideal political "set-up." But to maintain their character they must be based upon conviction, not upon hunger for office—else the radicals will become conservative and the conservatives radical as the chances for victory seem to dictate. Mr. Lawrence, being a Democrat, looks to Democrats to lead his new Constitutional Party, though the mass of the Democratic voters are squarely behind the President and his policies.

Furthermore, revolutions do not go backward. The "square deal of Thomas Jefferson" did nothing to avert the cataclysm from which the country is now emerging, and the people will not readily discard the policies which are helping them out of the pit, merely to return to those which plunged them into it. If an opposition party, defending conservatives and repudiating the "New Deal," is to be formed, the Republican Party is ready to hand. The instinct which led its leaders, at the recent series of Lincoln Day dinners, to proclaim precisely those policies was a sound one. Perhaps, probably indeed, the people are little in the mood today to applaud a "back to the Constitution" campaign. The time may come when they will. At the present moment, however, that is the one political policy open to the championship of the Republican Party, and that party is alone in its ability to defend it.

Notes From Copenhagen

Round Tower To Be Saved

A HAPPY compromise has been reached by traffic authorities of Copenhagen and those who zealously guard the city's treasured ancient buildings. At the same time a 25-year-old problem has been solved. Traffic congestion in Købmager Gade will be eased; yet "Round Tower," referred to by Hans Andersen in his story "The Tinder Box," will remain in its place as a favorite landmark for a pedestrians' pathway is to be tunneled through it.

Round Tower, erected in 1642 as an observatory, stands out into the roadway where it interferes with the traffic just at a busy turn. For a quarter of a century there has been talk of removal of the tower to another location but it was found that the stones forming the foundations were not suitable for the whole tower to be removed on a steel frame as proposed. The pedestrians' passage project insures the continuance of this link between the older part of the city with its winding streets, and the Renaissance plan, with its straight thoroughfares.

* * *

Church Made Town Center

A tendency is noticeable among the modern suburbs of Copenhagen to make a large central building serve as a point from which thoroughfares radiate. This has been especially emphasized in the majestic memorial church, now under erection to the memory of N. F. S. Grundtvig, poet, philosopher, philanthropist and educationist. The tower of this edifice was finished some years ago, the nave is now being roofed over, but a year or so will pass before it will be possible to see its interior completed. The church is surrounded by rows of small houses, whose long horizontal lines form an effective contrast to the vertical design of the church. All the houses have been erected to the drawings of the church architect, Mr. P. V. Jensen-Klint, and are of the same material as the church itself, so that "the little town on the hill," by which name it is known, forms an interesting architectural whole, dominated by the church tower.

* * *

Transit Lines Are Improved

Electrification of the railways around Copenhagen has progressed rapidly, and in February the first electric trains are starting to operate from Fredericksberg to Klampenborg. In competition with this system a new omnibus service will be run with cheap fares for long distances. Two new bridges are to be built. The present one of wood over Fredrickshoim Canal will be replaced by one of more substantial dimensions. Among other city improvements it is probable that the open Fish Market at Gammel Strand will be moved or supplanted by a covered market. Many Danes are sorry to think of this old landmark disappearing for it provides a colorful and animated scene for many a tourist. Below the quay is the canal where the small boats bring the fish into the harbor, while farther down toward Borsen may be seen a whole fleet of fishing boats, with rust-red and brown sails.

* * *

Tribute Paid Work of Riis

In her favorite rôle of fostering friendship between the Old World and the New, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister here, has been visiting the old town of Ribe, where Jacob A. Riis, the Danish-American author, was born, and where his sister, Mrs. Tarp, is living. Mr. Riis is considered to have had a hand in New York's civic history, and his energetic work as a police reporter aided in removing many tenement houses and in securing open parks and playgrounds for the children. Mr. Riis has called himself "a reporter of facts," in his books "How the Other Half Lives," "The Making of an American," and "Out of Mulberry Street."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Guidance for Misguided Children

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to know the writer of the editorial in The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Women and Causes." There is a cause of which the world at large is ignorant and to which women might apply themselves with that tenacity of purpose spoken of by the writer of the above editorial—if they only knew.

Six months ago my niece, aged fourteen, who made her home with me, left our home and has not been heard from since. In my quest to find her I have learned much, among other things that literally thousands of children so disappear from their homes every year, seeking adventure. And yet nothing is done to return them to their homes unless they come under the eye of a police officer. I have learned that many children pass through the midwestern states on their way to Hollywood, and are often fed and housed temporarily and then allowed to go on their ways unhindered. They hitchhike to the Pacific coast, conveyed by unthinking motorists who have no concept of the cruel suspense in which the parents or guardians of these children are left.

This unhappy experience has awakened in me a desire to see something done—to see a law passed that would make it a misdemeanor to pick up a child on the road and so aid and abet him in his perilous career—to see a vigilance committee of women organized to be on the lookout for such children.

The welfare of children is a cause near to the heart of every woman and one for which women in the past have done much. Have we done enough? The child who leaves a good home for adventure is lured by the glamour of the unknown world. Are the women of the country awake and alive to this menace? Very often these children are ashamed or afraid to come home.

What is being done for the runaway child? Some form of publicity should acquaint people with the necessity of watching for such children and turning them over to the proper authorities for return to their homes.

East Orange, N. J. ELIZABETH CASH.

Farm Stocks and Prices

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read the editorial entitled "Farmers Find a Footpath" in the Monitor of Tuesday, January 16.

This editorial contains the following sentence, "The graph recently released by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that as production has gone up during the past decade, food prices have dropped in practically corresponding ratio." This particular graph has not come to my attention. The statement is certainly quite different from what many of us have supposed to be the situation.

Our thought has been that agricultural production has remained about constant, while industrial production has been cut approximately one-half between 1929 and 1932. Moreover, that farm prices have not moved with changes in agricultural production but rather that they have varied directly with industrial production. This is the purport of index numbers prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Federal Reserve Board.

DON S. ANDERSON,
Department of Agricultural Economics,
Madison, Wis. University of Wisconsin.

(Editor's Note.—The editorial should have read that as stocks of agricultural commodities have gone up food prices have declined. These unmarketed stocks or supplies accumulated from year to year while farm production continued approximately constant. The Monitor regrets this confusion.)